FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1985

U.S.-Jordan-PLO Meeting

Reacting to the U.S. intention to hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres asserted that "international assistance" is needed, but should work to achieve direct negotiations, not replace them, ITIM reported 4 June. Peres, in a 3 June comment broadcast by Jerusalem radio, affirmed that Israel is ready to meet "right away" with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The Israeli national unity government promises that every proposal made by the delegation will be considered "seriously, openly, and sincerely" to end the hostility, Peres stated, also urging the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic ties with Israel and allow Jewish emigration as a condition for Soviet participation in the peace process. Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, concluding his 1-day talks with U.S. officials "on several notes of serious disagreement," observed that Israel and the United States "do not see eye to eye on three key issues," the radio stated. These issues are U.S. talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which could include PLO members, the term "international umbrella" which is seen as an international conference with USSR participation, and the concept of "prenegotiation" in the U.S. talks with the delegation. The defense minister also expressed concern over U.S. arms sales to Jordan.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, during a speech in Washington cited by Radio Monte Carlo, insisted that Jordan will not enter into negotiations with Israel without the PLO because Jordan is not a PLO "replacement." Al-Masri also maintained that the Reagan administration has agreed that the PLO will appoint its participants to the upcoming U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian talks.

In view of the results of King Husayn's U.S. trip, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak proposed holding an "urgent tripartite meeting" with King Husayn, 'Arafat, and himself in Jordan during talks with a PLO leader in Cairo, WAM revealed citing Abu Dhabi press.

Iran-Iraq

Battle claims from the artillery and air attacks mounted in the 3-4 June fighting between Iran and Iraq. The Iranian military communique carried by IRNA tallied attacks on 15 Iraqi cities and towns for 3 June and claimed that Iraqi attacks on the Imam Khomeyni Gulf port caused "no casualties." IRNA also reported that Iranian artillery fire destroyed a railroad station and depots on the Basra-Baghdad line and claimed an Iranian missile hit an Iraqi plane dropping rockets on Tehran during a 3 June evening air raid.

On the Iraqi side, a military spokesman in a statement to INA "strongly refuted" Iranian claims that two Iraqi aircraft were shot down over Piranshah and Tehran. Attacks listed in the Baghdad radio 3 June armed forces communique included Khark Island targets left as "piles of burned junk," the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex rendered into "ashes," and Khaneh camp "torn by explosions" from 4 raids by 73 planes. Voice of the Masses radio on 4 June related a military spokesman's announcement that 22 planes attacked Hamid camp and "completely destroyed" its equipment and installations.

Iranian Mideast Delegations

The Iranian delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi continues its talks with Lebanese Sunni and Shi"te leaders on the fighting at Palestinian camps, IRNA disclosed, noting that Karrubi held "comprehensive talks" with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during his earlier visit there.

Libya

Admitting that Libyan efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war "failed," Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a satellite interview with Tokyo NHK television maintained that Libya "supports" the Iranian revolution which is on the side of the Arab cause. He denied that Libya supplied Iran with the SCUD missile claiming "no one has any evidence," and also stated that it is against Libyan policy to obtain nuclear weapons. In a separate development, PFLP Secretary General George Habash met with Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, according to Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Lebanon

The camps issue is also the topic for discussion at a meeting in Damascus which began 3 June and includes Khaddam, Lebanese Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri and the Palestinian National Salvation Front, Voice of Lebanon radio revealed.

As for confrontations around Lebanon, Beirut radio noted renewed clashes on the Green Line although there was "guarded calm" around the Palestinian camps. An earlier Voice of Lebanon radio report contended that the first step was taken to implement the most recent Damascus Summit "agreement" in order to reopen the crossing points in the capital. Tripoli traffic was "normal" during the 3 June clash and the northern governor maintained that reports had been "greatly exaggerated," Beirut radio stated. In the security zone, Israeli and agent militias conducted an 8-hour raid on Majdal Silm, according to the radio, while Jerusalem radio added that there had been attacks recently against the army of southern Lebanon near the town following the IDF's evacuation of that area.

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Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian Summit 'Within Days'

PM041501 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Preparations Underway for Tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian Summit"]

[Text] Cairo — *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that a tripartite summit conference is expected to be held in Jordan within the next few days. It will be attended by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. They will discuss the latest developments, the plan of action in light of King Husayn's talks with U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. officials on his recent U.S. visit, the current war situation in the camps, and all the necessary measures for the implementation of the recent UN Security Council resolution in this connection.

The Egyptian president has already received a Palestinian envoy to discuss the tripartite summit.

If the summit takes place it will be the second meeting between President Mubarak and 'Arafat. The first was held in Cairo late last year following the Palestinian resistance's departure from Beirut.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinians in Jordan

JN040935 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

[By Tawfiq 'Ayid]

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that Palestinian military experts have developed a new rocket [Surakh] that will be added to the Palestinian military arsenal. 'Arafat added that in 3 years the PLO has succeeded in rebuilding its institutions, including the military institution. At a meeting with Palestinian youth cadres in the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan yesterday, 'Arafat said that 20 Palestinian fighters of those who participated in the naval operation which Israel recently announced it had discovered, are currently working in occupied Palestine and are carrying out military operations against Zionist targets.

Referring to an Israeli spokesman's statement that two boats were found buried on the Palestinian coast last week, 'Arafat said that this refutes Zionist claims that all the fighters who participated in the naval operation had drowned. 'Arafat wondered: If this is the case, where are their bodies and why had they not been washed ashore?

'Arafat then reviewed the PLO's state of affairs in the wake of its departure from Beirut. He said: In spite of the difficult circumstances, the Palestinian revolution will remain the difficult factor that cannot be dispensed with. He added that the United States tried more than once to bypass the Palestinian factor but had failed to achieve this during Richard Murphy's talks with Jordanian officials and with Palestinian figures in the occupied homeland. He added that His Majesty King Husayn had rejected a U.S. offer to enter into a peaceful settlement without the PLO. 'Arafat said that King Husayn informed Murphy that Jordan will proceed alongside the PLO but alone will not take one step toward peace. 'Arafat also said that King Husayn told Murphy that the PLO and Jordan must be treated equally within the framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

'Arafat told the Palestinian youth cadres in the Palestinian camps that so far 13 Arab countries have agreed to attend the Arab League Council session, and that this fulfills the required quorum for the council's convocation.

'Arafat also referred to the PLO's role on the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold. He said: Egypt must return to the struggle arena and must assume its responsibilities with its sister Arab countries in confronting current challnges, particularly Zionist ones. 'Arafat said: We consider Egypt's resumption of its natural role as a militant operation, and we should have foiled Zionist-U.S. schemes which, through the Camp David accords, planned to deprive Egypt of its vanguard role. That's why we exerted efforts to return Egypt to the ICO.

'Arafat also referred to USSR President Gorbachev's letter to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asking him to work for halting the massacres being experienced by the Palestinians in Lebanon and how in his letter, the USSR leader had stressed that Al-Asad is the only one capable of halting the events that are taking place, events that are very grave and not accepted by the USSR.

'Arafat said that the scheme currently implemented by the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army is not only targeted against three Palestinian camps but also against half a million Palestinians in Lebanon. Through this action, they are fulfilling Sharon's demands in the Al-Asad-Murphy agreement. Two of this agreement's provisions call for the nonreturn of the PLO fighters to southern Lebanon and safeguarding the security of the northern borders of Palestine.

'Arafat revealed that 52 Syrian soldiers who were wounded during the attack against the Palestinian camps are being treated in the Tishrin Hospital in Damascus, and highlighted Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statements that Burj al-Barajinah is as important as Hamah. 'Arafat wondered: Will the Arab nation remain a bystander to what is taking place against the Lebanese nationalists and the Palestinians in Lebanon? He added that the fire will engulf all of us.

Concluding his speech, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian people will continue their struggle to attain their national rights, irrespective of the sacrifices they may have to offer. He added: We will not forget that we must take revenge on those who killed our women, children, and old people in the camps, recalling what late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir has said that the Palestinian revolution is the noblest phenomenon in the Arab nation. 'Arafat concluded by saying: We will triumph.

'Arafat Contacts Leaders on Arab League Summit

JN030714 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — In a telephone call with Yasir 'Arafat, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has proposed convening an immediate Arab summit in Al-Ta'if.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that one Arab state, believed to be Morocco, has agreed to such a summit to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the destruction, shelling, and demolition that they are exposed to by the forces of Amal and the Lebanese Army.

The legitimate Palestinian leadership yesterday held intensive contacts with Arab kings and presidents to make sure that the Arab League Council meeting, which it had previously called for, would be held to discuss the situation in the camps in Lebanon.

High-ranking Palestinian sources have told *SAWT AL-SHA'B* that is has become certain that quorum will be reached, especially after His Majesty King Fahd has personally informed the Arab League secretary general of Saudi Arabia's approval of convening the council.

In another development, Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent Fatah Revolutionary Council member Ghazi al-Husayni as special envoy to His Eminence Ayatollah al-'Uzma Ruh al-'Imam Abu al-Qasim al-Khu'i in Al-Najaf. The envoy carried a message to his eminence on the current events in Lebanon and the siege, shelling, and bloodshed that the Palestinian refugee camps are exposed to by the Amal movement and the Lebanese Phalangists with the overt blessing and direct participation of the Syrian regime.

In his message, 'Arafat reviewed the grave results of such criminal acts against Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim citizens in this holy month.

It is noteworthy that Imam Al-Khu'i is the highest religious authority for Shi'ites all over the world.

'Arafat Criticizes Arab Stand on Camps

JN031806 Baghdad Voice of FLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that it is shameful that the Security Council should meet and affirm in the name of international legitimacy and world public opinion its condemnation of the massacres being committed against our people in the Beirut camps. While it calls for a cease-fire, many Arab countries continue to procrastinate in responding to the PLO's call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to halt the shedding of Palestinian blood and prevent the annihilation and destruction of Palestinian refugee camps on the heads of their children, women, and old men.

ICO Secretary General Pirzada Cables 'Arafat

GF031730 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzada has sent a cable to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil calling on him to make all possible efforts to provide food and medical aid to those in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The ICO secretary general also sent a similar cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reiterating the ICO's support to the Palestinians.

Spokesman Welcomes Libyan Stand Toward Camps

JN021803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] PLO official spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has said that the PLO leadership welcomes the stand Libya has adopted toward the annihilation war the agent Amal movement and the Lebanese Army units are carrying out against the steadfast Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Monte Carlo Interviews PFLP's George Habash

JN010831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1950 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with PFLP leader George Habash by Radio Monte Carlo news editor Antoine Nawfal on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program; place, date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Dr George, the first question that comes to mind is where does the PFLP stand today, vis-a-vis Damascus and Yasir 'Arafat, following the Sabrah and Shatila battles?

[Habash] Regarding Damascus, ever since our departure from Beirut, we have raised the slogan on the need to consolidate relations and weave the best alliance relationship with Damascus on the basis of the political agreement represented by our common stand against the Camp David process and all imperialist plans and also on the basis of retaining the Palestinian rifle and continuing Syria's support for this rifle. No doubt, what is happening now indicates the existence of a crisis in these relations. We cannot deny or ignore this crisis. But what I would like to stress here is that we will continue to be concerned with establishing better relations in light of our political analysis of the main conflict existing now in the entire Arab region. But I also hope that this stand will not be adopted by us only. There is a saying that goes: What is the use of love if it is one-sided? We will continue to be concerned with dealing with the present situation in a manner that does not weaken our alliance relationship with Syria.

[Nawfal] Dr George, does this crisis in the relations with Damascus mean that you are now getting closer to Yasir 'Arafat, for instance?

[Habash] Never. This is what I would like to explain. We cannot get closer to the capitulationist line that was behind all the misfortunes that befell the Palestinian revolution. The existence of a crisis in the relations with Syria, which we hope to resolve,

does not mean in any way a rapprochement with Yasir 'Arafat's line. What is Yasir 'Arafat's line? The Amman agreement, relations with the Camp David regime, relations with the Jordanian regime, pursuing the U.S. line. Everyone who knows the PFLP knows very well that it cannot ally itself with this line. If we are now facing what could be termed a military butchering of the Palestinian revolution by Amal and the Lebanese authorities, then Yasir 'Arafat represents the political butchering of the Palestinian revolution. This is my view and that of the PFLP with regard to the relations with Yasir 'Arafat.

The PLO Central Council met recently in Tunis. Just imagine, instead of that meeting confining its deliberations to the existing situation and coming out with a cancellation of the Amman agreement, it came out with an endorsement or approval of the decision made by the PLO agreement. How do you expect us to come to an understanding with or get closer to such a line?

[Nawfal] But doctor, this approval could be due to U.S. rejection of an international conference, which could mean that Yasir 'Arafat might adopt a rigid stand in the next few days?

[Habash] Rigid in what manner?

[Nawfal] Rigid with regard to the proposed solutions on the basis of the U.S. line.

[Habash] Our assessment is that whoever joins the U.S. line will end up like Al-Sadat. In the face of U.S. intransigence, he will have no choice but to make more concessions. Up to now, we are judging matters as we see them. When the opposite occurs, we may say that something new has happened. However, up to this moment, the 'Arafat line is overcoming the obstacles it is facing by making more concessions.

[Nawfal] Dr George, you have spoken about the military butchering in the Beirut camps. Do you mean that actual massacres have taken place?

[Habash] First, I would like to point out that we are in a position of self-defense. Regarding the massacres, we all know what is taking place in our camps at this moment. I say that once these battles are over, let us form a commission of inquiry. We would then know if Amal elements and cadres had committed such massacres or not. Our information from our comrades up to this moment indicates that Amal has committed the most hideous massacres against our people and masses, and against the Palestinians in general.

[Nawfal] Actually, Dr George, you condemned the Amal movement yesterday for what has happened in the camps. You added that Amal would not have done this had it not obtained the green light from Damascus. Is this also a condemnation of Syria?

[Habash] Palestinians, our Palestinian people, the Arab masses, and the progressive forces that are friendly to both the Palestinian revolution and Syria cannot actually comprehend how such a bloody tragedy has taken place and continued for several days without a green light. Had there been a serious desire to stop this situation and to resort to a dialogue among all these parties, which until recently were allies against the Zionist enemy and were fighting Israeli occupation, this tragic situation would not have occurred. Actually, this was what I meant in my statement yesterday. The statement was not just confined to this point. It pointed out at the same time that we will bind our wounds and try to deal through dialogue with the existing contradictions in the camp that defeated Israel. There is no logic in preventing the butchered person from groaning. My statement yesterday was the groan that we must utter.

[Nawfal] Dr George, what would the fall of the camps mean to you politically?

[Habash] Our information so far is that the camps have not fallen. But if you are asking the objective behind...

[Nawfal interrupting] Killing in the camps.

[Habash] Or bringing about the downfall of the camps.

[Nawfal] Yes.

[Habash] My answer is that certain Lebanese forces in particular have begun to feel that the time is right to reorganize affairs in the Lebanese arena. In other words, with the approach of the Israeli withdrawal from all the Lebanese territory — and this has not taken place up to this moment — and with the clever and mean maneuver announced by the Lebanese Forces and Elie Hubayqah when he said that he accepts the Arab option and Syria's supervision of carrying out the Lebanese settlement, some people thought that the time was opportune to reorganize Lebanese affairs. Of course, in the opinion of these people the reorganization of Lebanese affairs must begin by withdrawing the Palestinian national rifle. This is if you mean....

[Nawfal, interrupting] My question has another meaning also. If matters have completely matured and the camps fall, would that not also call for reorganizing the affairs of the Palestinian home?

[Habash] Yes, but on the correct bases that were clearly announced by the Salvation Front. Of course, we are confronted by many forces from our allies. And I believe that our masses' conscience at these painful and bloody moments says that our national unity is our main point of difference. We are anguished when we find ourselves completely disunited vis-a-vis the dangers facing the Palestinian revolution. But I repeat and say: How can the Palestinian arena unite in light of the Amman agreement and the U.S. line? Brother Antoine, our Palestinian people do not differ from other Arab peoples. However, by virtue of their experiences, our people fully realize the close link between imperialism and reaction on the one hand and their battle with Israel on the other.

[Nawfal] Dr George, let us suppose that the time has become right to reorganize Lebanon's affairs. Do you personally oppose such a reorganization?

[Habash] Let me tell you something, we deeply feel for the Lebanese people. We feel for the people of the south. We feel that this people and the Lebanese masses have experienced a tragedy that has continued for more than 10 years. But the question is: How do we want to reorganize affairs in Lebanon? Is the

reorganization of affairs in Lebanon only possible by depriving the Palestinian people and the Palestinian masses of the right to take up arms to continue the Palestinian revolution in order to liberate Palestine? Is the reorganization of affairs in Lebanon only possible by exposing our masses in the camps to these bloody massacres?

[Nawfal] Dr George, this could be the beginning of disarming all parties in Lebanon?

[Habash] Why did they begin with us? Why did they not tell us: Come and let us discuss how we can reorganize affairs? We have submitted a memo to Amal leadership. This memo was not from the PFLP, but from the Salvation Front. In this memo we expressed our viewpoint on how we understand the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, its political task, and the cohesion between us and the Amal movement. It is a complete plan that organizes or seeks to organize the existing relationship on the basis of guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian masses in Lebanon. Instead of replying to this memo, Amal replied in the manner that you know very well.

[Nawfal] Dr George, is your absence from Damascus an indication of the crisis in relations between you and the Syrian capital?

[Habash] My absence from Damascus essentially aims at explaining the true situation in the Beirut camps to our friends, to [word indistinct] what is taking place, to seek support for protecting the camps, and to rectify relations. Actually, I am trembling not only before all that has been published about the human massacres and the human sentiments they arouse, but also before the political results that might follow the continuation of striking at the Palestinian national rifle in this manner.

In other words, I see clarly that if it continues, the present situation might lead to a gradual and complete disintegration of the big Arab national camp that has achieved victories on Lebanese territory over the past 3 years. It might lead to striking at the Palestinian-Syrian relationship without Syria being able to reorganize the Lebanese situation or home as it wants. It might negatively affect Syria's relations with the nationalist Arab regimes. It might also have destructive results on this camp — Syria, the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, Libya, and the steadfastness front states — which was behind the great, historic victories that were achievd in the past 2 years. With the disintegration of this camp — God forbid, because we are trying to avoid this outcome — the camp of Mubarak, the Jordanian regime, 'Arafat and pro-U.S. Arabs would flourish. Most unfortunately, this capitulationist line, whether on the Palestinian or Arab levels, is experiencing great jubilations while the revolutionary camp is unable to adopt a responsible stand toward what is taking place now.

[Nawfal] Dr George, when will you return to Damascus?

[Habash] I will return to Damascus at any time I want. This is my right.

[Nawfal] You have not planned a return yet?

[Habash] As I told you, we are now on a tour. I do not know when it will end. When it ends, I can return regardless of the results.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Dr George Habash.

'Arafat Adviser Comments

JN011822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1629 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Telephone interview with Nabil 'Amr, member of Fatah Revolutionary Council and Yasir 'Arafat's adviser for information affairs, by unidentified radio correspondent on 1 June; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dr George Habash has made a statement to Radio Monte Carlo in which he pointed out that what is taking place in the camps is a mere difference between the Palestine National Salvation Front and Damascus. Despite this, Habash is concerned about the continuation of his alliance with Damascus. What is your opinion?

['Amr] The statement Dr George Habash made yesterday was not confined to this. In fact, he launched an attack against Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. In light of this stand, it seems that Dr Habash has become illogical. For example, he insists on the continuation of the alliance with Damascus. However, he could not find sufficient justification for this insistence.

Dr Habash's view is that the Amal movement is carrying out a Zionist-imperialist plan against the camps. At the same time, he did not deny the strong alliance between Amal and Damascus. Consequently, he denounces the tool while seeking alliance with the instigator of this tool. This is illogical, unless Dr Habash is seeking a reentry visa to Damascus.

Since the beginning of the attacks on the camps, we have been and still are concerned about avoiding any disruption in the unity of those who are defending the camps [words indistinct]. We have said that it is not time for this; let us focus our efforts on defending the camps. Damascus radio, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and all Syrian officials announce daily and frankly that they support Amal's actions in the camps, and that they will continue to encourage Amal to fight against the camps until the defenders run out of ammunition. They say that if the Tal al-Za'tar camp took 56 days, Sabra and Shatila are no better than Tal al-Za'tar. These are the Syrian officials' open statements to the mediators who arrive in Damascus. After all this, Dr Habash says that it is a mere difference with Damascus, and that he is concerned about alliance.

Why this alliance, especially since this alliance does not guarantee the protection of the camps and the prevention of the Syrian regime's liquidation of them? So what is the significance of this alliance? There is only one reason: To allow those who make these statements to stay in Damascus. They have said that Damascus gave a green light to the Amal movement. [Words indistinct]

[Correspondent] Brother Nabil 'Amr, there is another question. We have heard that there are reports on a change in the U.S.

stand toward the issue of the international conference and, in a certain manner, toward the PLO. What is your comment?

['Amr] So far, we have not seen any serious signs of a change in the U.S. stand toward the issue of an international conference or toward the PLO. There may be some improvement in the public language to hint at the existence of such a change. The sign of a real change is clear: The United States announcing that it supports the convening of an international conference for peace with the participation of all the parties, including the USSR and the PLO. We do not believe that the United States is interested in announcing such a stand, because that would mean a radical change in the U.S. policy toward the peace process in the region. The time is not ripe; there is no U.S. intention in this regard.

PFLP Official on 'Crisis' in Ties With Syria

GF021826 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Jun 85 p 14

[Interview with PFLP spokesman Abu Sharif Bassam by unidentified correspondent in Algiers — no date given]

[Excerpts] *AL-BAYAN*: Has Syria exercised any pressures on you and on the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] in general since the Beirut incidents began? What is the future of Palestinian-Syrian relations particularly when it became clear that the battle is intended to curb Palestinian action in southern Lebanon and not only aimed at the camps in Beirut?

Abu Sharif: No one, though he be coldtempered and objective on what is going on can ignore the fact that Palestinian-Syrian relations are passing through an acute crisis. The reason is that the PNSF is convinced that this assault the Amal movement is launching against the camps is a barbaric campaign and that the massacres being perpetrated would not have taken place and would not have lasted more than 6 hours or at most a day without a green light from Syria in view of the decision by the brothers in Syria to close the Lebanese file. This is a reason for the acute crisis in these relations.

Our current tour, during which we have visited Libya and Algeria and which will take us to Aden, is aimed at explaining the grave political results of storming the camps not only regarding nationalist Palestinian-Lebanese relations or Palestinian-Syrian relations but also regarding all the steadfastness and confrontation forces. Storming the camps will split the steadfastness and confrontation front and forces. This will be part of the imperialist-Zionist plot and will serve Israel and Washington, whether the parties launching this assault know this fact or not. It is now a crisis but if the camps are stormed, I believe the crisis will be further aggravated and increase. I believe that storming the camps will mean a destruction of the relations between us.

AL-BAYAN: Reports here and some news agencies have said that Syria has restricted the freedom of Abu Mahir. Is this true?

Abu Sharif: This is untrue.

AL-BAYAN: What about the PNSF's current relations with Libya?

Abu Sharif: The PNSF' relations with Libya are very good. Dr George Habash held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Abu Bakr Yunus, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, and Al-Turayki. I attended these talks. The relations are very positive. The Libyan stand supports the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian combatants. Libya has tried to exercise pressure to stop the fighting and the massacres but has not succeeded. Libya's support to the Palestinians and the Palestinian revolution is full and clear. Libya fully denounces the Amal movement and what it is doing. What brothers in Libya believe is that this serves Israel and imperialism. Algeria's stand also supports the Palestinian revolution and people and it is good.

Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan on Palestinian Camps

JN010653 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1909 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, by Antoine Nawfal, Radio Monte Carlo news director, on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Brother Khalid, you are closely following what is taking place in the Palestinian camps in Beirut. What is the situation in these camps today? Normally, we receive scores of telephone calls from Palestinian brothers in Amman, Tunis, Damascus, and other Arab capitals, and even from American and European cities. I would like to point out that despite our hardships, as well as yours, we receive these telephone calls, and even the foolish ones among them, with an open heart. Rest assured, I understand people's feelings in these particularly difficult circumstances. What I would like to say is that today we only received a few calls inquiring about the situation in the camps, especially Sabrah. What is the real situation in light of the reports you have received?

[Al-Hasan] A more accurate description of the situation in the camps comes from inside the camps themselves. They said: Our situation is good, but difficult. The difficulty here stems from different things. This is a repeat of the Beirut siege. This time, however, the siege is restricted to an area of not more than 3 square km. The camps were deprived of drugs, water, electricity, and food. The fighting was imposed on the camps and they do not know why. Therefore, there is a psychological difficulty in trying to understand the reasons that prompted the Amal movement to attack the camps. There is also difficulty in understanding the reasons why Amal has not observed the cease-fire.

The big tragedy is that what is taking place now has gone beyond what took place in the days of the Phalangists and others. No time was allowed to even treat the wounded and bury the dead. Therefore, their situation is difficult from the psychological aspect, because they cannot understand why anyone would want to impose such a situation on his old friends, allies, and comrades-in-arms who fought side by side against the Zionist occupation. These very old friends were entrusted to protect the camps. We also left them weapons when we departed Beirut.

[Nawfal] But the Amal movement has announced a unilateral cease-fire.

[Al-Hasan] Sir, if the Amal movement, the 6th Brigade, and the Syrian special forces —three forces which are now fighting — were observing the cease-fire, then do you think that our brothers would open fire? Our brothers have never opened fire for the following reasons: First, they are in a defensive position; second, they are [words indistinct]; and third, they do not want to die for nothing.

[Nawfal] Is this the entire responsibility of the Amal movement alone?

[Al-Hasan] I believe the responsibility falls on the Amal movement and those who issue orders to the 6th brigade. It also falls on the statement which said that following 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Lebanon will witness a new dawn or new era. This statement was made by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam when commenting on the 'Ayn al-Hulway massacres, or rather on the 'Abrah massacres in Sidon. What more can I tell you?

[Nawfal] Is the resistance continuing in the camps?

[Al-Hasan] Naturally, the resistance continues in the camps. If the men are finished, the women and children will continue the resistance. We do not want to fight anyone, but we also do not want anyone to attack us.

[Nawfal] Therefore, the resistance continues and there are more losses. However, everyone knows that no matter how heroic it is, the resistance will not lead to any results unless it is linked to a political objective. What is the political objective of the resistance now?

[Al-Hasan] Foiling the plan for which the Amal movement began its battle. The plan is to disarm the Palestinians before the security situation in Lebanon becomes reassuring enough to protect the citizens. It is absolutely unfair to tell the Palestinian, who has been exposed to several massacres in the past 10 years, to surrender his small rifle — incidentally, the Palestinian does not possess heavy weapons — before the situation has become stabilized in Lebanon. The second point, is the attempt at evacuation. It is being said that the Palestinian camps must not remain in central Beirut. Therefore, the Palestinians must be moved to the north. Once in the north, they will be deported to Syria. Later, Syria will send them to Jordan. And once they arrive in Jordan, the problems will begin anew in the direction of implementing the idea of the alternative homeland. Brother Antoine, the plan is more serious than just an attack on a camp.

[Nawfal] All Palestinian groups now intimate that they are in one trench against the Amal movement. This is on the military level. On the political level, do you believe that what is taking place will restore the unity of Palestinian ranks under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat?

[Al-Hasan] Regarding the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], we say: Welcome a thousand times. The door is always open to these people. I hope that they will take this appropriate step, and I will not say the courageous step. This is because the present circumstances call for such a step. The rank and file has preceded its leaders and united itself on the battlefield. On the political level, George Habash's stand was positive. I hope that it would develop from a positive theoretical stand to a positive practical stand. We in the PLO Central Council proposed a meeting of the secretary general in order to express the wish of the rank and file concerning the reunification of the PLO.

[Nawfal] Some people, especially in Damascus, have accused Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] of rekindling the fighting in the camps. However, Libya has denied this accusation. How is your relationship today with Libya, now that because of you it is in disagreement with Damascus?

[Al-Hasan] It always seems to us that the problem with Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or Libya is, as is now obvious, the erroneous information given to the Libyan leader. It seems that he has now discovered this erroneous information and adopted his recent stand. Out of our awareness of this situation and the fact that we respond to stands rather than to the people behind those stands, in other words, we change when stands change, as soon as Libya announced its stands, some of our brothers in the leadership contacted our brother officials in Libya and thanked them and encouraged them. Our hearts are open to Libya anew after our Libyan brothers have understood the real position and realized that they were grossly deceived about what was being said about the organizations.

[Nawfal] Military action cannot normally be separated from political action. But it seems that King Husayn's visit to Washington has not achieved much for the Palestine question. Would this weaken 'Arafat or strengthen him and enable him to adopt a rejectionist policy uniting all Palestinian groups?

[Al-Hasan] The question is not one of 'Arafat's strength vis-a-vis a rejectionist or loyalist policy. We in the PLO, especially Fatah, do not believe in absolute rejection or absolute approval. We believe in right and wrong. The policy we have been pursuing so far is right, not wrong. The U.S. rejection [al-rafd al-amriki] is not a surprise. On the other hand, we have gained more European public opinion on our side. Yasir 'Arafat's strength is not measured by failure or success with the United States, but by the extent of the Palestinian masses' feeling that he expresses their interests. It seems that these masses feel up to now that he expresses their interests to a large degree, because the people's solidarity with Yasir 'Arafat's leadership is great. The return of the brothers to rebuild national unity in the PLO, and I mean in particular the brothers in the PFLP and DFLP, depends on what is right or wrong, not on King Husayn's success or failure in Washington.

[Nawfal] What would be the future of Palestinian political action if the camps are completely overrun?

[Al-Hasan] I hope that this will not take place. I stress, I hope that this will not take place.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Brother Khalid.

Khalaf on Arab Responsibility Toward Camps

JN021845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] In Tunis, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has held the Arab countries responsibile for stopping the liquidation of the Palestinian people's presence in Lebanon. He called on all the Palestinian revolution's factions and the Palestinian people's forces to rise above their differences to confront the Damascus regime's conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine question, and to resume the struggle.

In an exclusive statement to the Palestinian news agency, WAFA today, Brother Abu Iyad said: More than 14 days have passed since the massacres and the agent Amal movement and the Syrian regime are continuing to carry out a new Karbala'. The same period has also passed on a call for an Arab League Council meeting. Until now, the quorum has not been achieved to hold this meeting.

Brother Abu Iyad wondered: When will the Arab League Council convene? Are all the blood and massacres that took place not enough to arouse Arab feelings? Is it not ridiculous that the UN Security Council has met and issued a resolution, regardless of the contents of this resolution, while the Arab League and its council cannot meet to discuss these massacres?

Brother Abu Iyad added that the Arabs are silent over this tragedy, which is not aimed only at disarming the Palestinians but also at removing their camps in Sabra and Shatila today, in Burj al-Barajinah tomorrow, in Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid the day after tomorrow, and later in 'Ayn al-Hulway, the Burj al-Shamali, and Al-Rashidiyah camps.

Brother Abu Iyad stressed that what is taking place against the Palestinian people in terms of annihiliation will not prevent us from pursuing the struggle under the most difficult circumstances. He said: We are seriously calling on our Palestinian people everywhere, on all their revolutionary forces, and on all the Palestinian resistance factions to rise above their differences and wounds to achieve a complete and comprehensive national unity in accordance with the PNC's resolutions.

Syrian National Forces' Statement Cited

LD020620 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Syrian democratic national forces issued a statement about the war of annihilation to which our Palestinian people in their camps in Lebanon are exposed. The statement said:

[Word indistinct] and the Palestinian masses in the camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajnah and the other camps in Lebanon are facing a new episode of the chapters of the comprehensive and continuous conspiracy aimed at capturing and defeating the Palestinian rifle and putting out the fire of the armed popular struggle as a necessary step on the way of implementing the aims of the imperialist Zionist strategy in the Arab homeland.

For the 2d week, the waterfall of Palestinian blood is pouring, appealing to the Arab and international conscience [word indistinct] human rights, which are sung by the international organizations, and at the same time exposing the inability, weakness and complacency of the official Arab reality and the limitations of the abilities of the masses.

During this period, the vanguard of our Palestinian people in the camps of dispersement are continuing their heroic and unbelievable steadfastness before the strongest and fiercest aggression in order to defend the dignity of the Arab person and the reality of the Arab existence. By this stand and by unlimited sacrifices the vanguard manifests the insistence of the masses of our Arab nation on defeating and foiling the schemes of settlement and capitulation and the policies of fait accompli, which are aimed at liquidating the issues of Arab destiny — the sacred Palestinian cause is at the heart of these issues.

[Word indistinct] the occurence of this hellish continuous conspiracy, which is aimed at liquidating the aims of our people in liberation and progress and tearing their national unity, as the Lebanese arena was for 10 years, is still the hot front in this conspiracy, and the main experiment for implementing this conspiracy, before exporting it to the rest of the countries of the region. The masses of our people in Lebanon are being used as fuel for the massacres that have never stopped, and they do not want them to stop. It is a step on the road of the imperialist-Zionist liquidation scheme through tearing the Arab region into sectarian entities and mini-states. This will supply the main and most important factor for the security and protection of the Zionist colonial existence, and will give practical justifications for the creation and continuation of this aggressive racist entity and furnish the suitable circumstances for this entity to continue the implementation of greater Israel.

The current war of annihilation is not surprising, but it confirms anew the continuation and sequence of the stages of the same scheme. At the same time it confirms the roles of the various parties involved in that scheme, however the fronts and the tools of implementation might vary between one stage and another, with the sectarian fascist Syrian regime at the forefront of these parties. The Syrian regime has led, and is still leading and implementing the most humiliating roles within this comprehensive liquidating scheme in the Arab nation, especially in Lebanon, against its independence, sovereignty and securing its democratic development.

In its reality and aims, this war of annihiliation is a continuation of the massacres of Tal al-Za'tar in 1976, the war of the Zionist invasionin 1982 and the resultant Sabra and Shatila massacres, and the war of Al-Biqa' and the camps of Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi and Tripoli, which were all aimed at aborting and destroying the Palestinian revolution by containing it and usurping its rifle and patriotic options and its right to express in action the will of the Palestinian people to continue their armed struggle for the liberation of their usurped homeland and the establishment of their independent national state.

Syrian Intelligence Harassing Palestinians

JN031824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian regime's oppressive organs are continuing their terrorist repressive campaigns against Palestinian citizens in Syria, who are continuing to protest the ugly massacres being committed by the agent Amal militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades against our Palestinian people in the Beirut refugee camps. The PLO issued a statement in this regard in which it revealed details of the fascist, repressive campaigns by the regime of killers in Damascus against our Palestinian people in Syria. The PLO appealed to all Arab and international humane and judicial organizations to expose and put an immediate halt to the oppression, liquidation, and terrorism of the Syrian regime's intelligence organs.

Revolutionaries Attack Zionists in West Bank

JN031752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

While our heroes in the Beirut refugee camps are continuing their valiant defense of our people's masses who are being subjected to a new massacre, our heroes operating inside the occupied land are continuing their operations against the Zionist occupation forces.

First, one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland launched a hand grenade attack against a Zionist military patrol near Suq Sarraj, on 'Umar al-Mukhtar Street, in Gaza on Saturday, 1 June. Three Zionist soldiers were wounded as a result of the attack. Immediately afterward, the occupation forces fired at random at unarmed Palestinian citizens. Five citizens, including two children and a woman, were killed as a result of this criminal act.

Second, another group operating inside the occupied homeland ambushed a Zionist patrol near Al-Khillah station in occupied Jerusalem with machine guns on Friday, 31 May. Immediately afterward, a large force from the occupation army carried out a combing operation in search of our heroic fighters, using helicopters with floodlights. The occupation forces also arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Our revolutionaries managed to withdraw safely to base.

Palestinian Officials React to U.S. Position

JN010701 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Jun 85 p 1

[By Sa'd G. Hattar, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn, in an early morning telephone call on Friday, briefed Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Administration officials on efforts for Middle East peace and Mr. 'Arafat voiced his appreciation of the king's efforts to being about a just solution to the Palestinian problem based on the United Nations and Security Council resolutions and PLO participation through negotiations within the frameowrk of an international conference on the Middle East which would be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all concerned parties including the PLO as part of joint Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation.

The United States and Israel oppose an international conference on the Middle East and negotiations with the PLO. However, U.S. Administration officials have indicated that the U.S. might end its objections to the king's call for an international conference. Hitherto, the U.S. position has been that the Soviet Union's participation would not be helpful.

In Amman, senior Palestinian officials' reaction ranged from cautious optimism to veiled criticism over the U.S. indication of a flexible postion towards convening an international conference.

In a series of contacts with the *JORDAN TIMES*, several prominent PLO leaders expressed hope that the new U.S. indications would lead to further flexibility on the part of the United States while others said the did not see any progress in such a step since the U.S. is biased with Israel.

PLO Executive Committee member Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya said the latest American indications represent an "advanced step" but did not elaborate.

Nabil 'Amr, a close aide to Mr. 'Arafat, said there was not yet a clear U.S. acceptance of the idea of convening an international peace conference. Nevertheless, he said, "if a solid U.S. confirmation is crystallised we would appreciate such a step, which will open doors for peace".

PLO Executive Committee member Bishop Iliya Khuri said he was not optimistic over American moves.

"The U.S. policy in the Middle East has lost its crediblity, and there isn't hope in any U.S. role to solve the Palestinian question," he said. "I believe that the U.S. decisions are prompted by Israel."

On the PLO's stand towards U.N resolutions, Bishop Khuri said that the organisation was in favour of all resolutions of the U.N. Security Council including Resolutions 242 and 338 as a joint basis for peace. However, he said, 242 and 338 resolutions in principle are rejected by the PLO as the only basis since they do not recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and consider them as refugees.

OPEC Executive Council Meeting Held in Al-Ta'if

Ecuadoran Oil Minister Arrives

LD010407 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 31 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if 31 May (SPA) — Ecuadoran Minister of Natural Resources and Energy Javier Espinosa Velez and the accompanying delegation arrived this evening in Al-Ta'if on an official visit to the Kingdom.

He was received on his arrival by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum 'Abd al-Aziz al-Turki and a number of officials.

Ministers Arrive

GF011800 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 1 Jun (SPA) — Arturo Hernandez Gristanti, Venezuelan minister of energy and minerals, and the delegation accompanying him; and Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Al-Ta'if today.

The Venezuelan minister of energy and minerals and the Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry were received on arrival by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Salih al-Salim, amir of Al-Ta'if city; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turki, under secretary of the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry; and a number of officials.

Iranian Oil Minister Arrives

GF011936 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, Iranian petroleum minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Al-Ta'if today.

He was received at Al-Ta'if airport by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turki, under secretary at the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry; (Mushtabah-Hashemi), the Iranian charge d'affaires in the Kingdom; Muhammad al-Dabbagh, director of Al-Ta'if airport; and a number of officials.

He will participate in the OPEC Ministerial Council for Control which will begin on 2 June in Al-Ta'if.

Further on Arrivals

GF021642 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 2 Jun (SPA) — Tam David-West, Nigerian petroleum and energy minister; and Dr Subroto, Indonisian Mining and Energy Minister, arrived in Al-Ta'if today to participate in the meeting of the OPEC Executive Council which will be held in Al-Ta'if later today.

Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister; and Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry also arrived in Al-Ta'if today for the meeting of the OPEC Executive Council.

They were received at the airport by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turaki, under secretary at the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry; and a number of officials.

Meeting Begins

GF030616 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Al-Ta'if, 2 Jun (SPA) — The OPEC Executive Council held a meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. Ministers of oil and energy of Kuwait, Iran, Ecuador, and Mexico, and OPEC Secretary General Dr Fadil Shalabi participated in the meeting.

The OPEC Executive Council will discuss at this meeting one of its major tasks represented by the protection of level of prices in the OPEC oil market.

The OPEC Executive Council concluded the meeting which began earlier today. It will resume its meeting at noon tomorrow.

2d Session Held

GF031438 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 3 Jun (SPA) — The OPEC Executive Council resumed its meetings at the conference palace in Al-Ta'if this afternoon chaired by Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

The Kuwaiti, Iranian, and Ecuadoran oil ministers are participating in these meetings which began last night. The Mexican energy minister is also attending them.

Sessions Detailed

LD031934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1904 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 3 Jun (KUNA) — The OPEC Excutive Council ended its meetings which began yesterday.

The meetings were presided over by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and attended by the peroleum ministers of the five countries of the Council and three OPEC members, including Kuwait, as observers.

Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani who chaired the meetings, stated that there is a great hope in overcoming the problem of falling prices within OPEC recently. He pointed out that the current circumstances in the OPEC oil market are suitable for reviewing all the reasons which led to the falling prices.

He added that the council, on this matter, discussed the need to preserve the existing production ceiling for OPEC members.

He pointed out that nonadherence to the price level and production quotas will be discussed at the OPEC general conference which will be held later on in Geneva. The Saudi minister mentioned that the conferees decided to bring forward the date for holding the OPEC general conference to 30 June instead of 22 July as was previously agreed.

Two Oil Ministers Depart

GF031936 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 3 Jun (SPA) — Galindo Velasco Gustavo, Ecuadoran minister of natural resources and energy and his accompanying delegation; and Dr Subroto, Indonesian minister of mining and energy, and his accompanying delegation, left Al-Ta'if this evening after participating in the meetings of the OPEC Executive Council which concluded earlier today.

They were seen off by a number of officials from the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

KUWAIT

Information Minister Meets PNC, PLO Representatives

LD031802 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The deputy prime minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir conferred today with the deputy chairman of the Palestine National Council and member of Fatah Central Committee, Mr Khalil [as heard] al-Za'nun and Chairman of the PLO Bureau in Kuwait Mr 'Awni Battash.

Mr al-Za'nun informed KUNA that he and Mr Battash congratulated Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, in the name of the Palestinian community in Kuwait, for the safety of the amir after the sinful aggression to which his motorcade was exposed on the 25th of last month.

They said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed to them that Kuwait is still trying to stop the massacres being committed against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Oil Minister Departs for OPEC Meetings

LD021614 Kuwait KUNA in English 1416 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-'Adhbi left here Sunday for Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia to participate in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) Executive Council and monitoring committees' meetings.

OPEC's Executive Council, headed by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, will be held today, while the monitoring committee, chaired by Oil and Mineral Resources Minister of the United Arab Emirates Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, will open Tuesday.

Labor Ministry Stops Issuing Work Permits

GF031436 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
2 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Muhammad Shabnan al-Thamir, assistant under secretary for labor affairs at the Minstery of Labor and Social Affairs, stated that the issuance of new work permits has been halted since 25 May until studies to evaluate the status of labor in the country are completed. These studies are based on the initial results of the 1985 census and the country's future foreign labor needs.

The ministry hoped that these studies will be completed soon.

New Measures To Improve Security To Be Announced

GF311114 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Press reports in Kuwait have said that security measures will be announced shortly as a result of the consultations currently taking place between the government and the National Assembly.

The newspaper *AL-QABAS* reported that a security measure, which was adopted in consultation between the two sides 8 months ago, will be implemented. However, the paper did not disclose the contents of this measure.

In another report, the newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said that Gulf contacts are currently being held to improve the security coordination among the region's countries. Quoting Gulf sources, the newspaper speculated that security officials in these countries will meet shortly to exchange information on security issues and to reach a joint agreement to combat terrorism.

It has been learned that the Kuwaiti interior minister will meet tomorrow, Saturday, with members of the Interior and Defense Committee at the National Assembly to brief them on the outcome of the investigation in the sinful act of aggression against his highness the amir of Kuwait. The specialized security committee will present an overall report on the result to the National Assembly after the investigation.

AL-QABAS Interviews Visiting Iranian Official

GF031500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
2 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by 'Abd al-Salam al-'Awadi]

[Text] 'Ali Shams Ardakani, Iranian deputy foreign minister and roving envoy to the Gulf countries, has said that his country rejects the policy of terrorism.

In reply to a question from *AL-QABAS* on the purpose of his current tour of Arab Gulf states, Ardakani said: The purpose of the tour is to hold consultations and discussions on issues of interest to the area countries because Iran is a Gulf littoral state. He said that he is carrying messages from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on developments in the region and Iran's view on such developments.

Asked about Kuwait's demand for the return of the Kuwaiti Airways Airbus plane that was hijacked to Tehran, Ardakani said: The aircraft's return depends on the Iranian judicial authorities who are trying the hijackers. The Iranian Government is also demanding the return of a civilian aircraft that was hijacked to Iraq and which is still being held there.

The Iranian envoy visited the Kuwaiti People's Assembly yesterday and met with Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah. It is believed they discussed oil issues.

QATAR

GULF TIMES: Husayn Hopes To Change U.S. Policy

GF011822 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Doha, 1 Jun (QNA) — The English-language Qatari newspaper *GULF TIMES* has said that it appears that King

Husayn of Jordan has not lost hope of the possibility of effecting a change in U.S. policy on the Palestinians and the Israelis.

The paper was commenting today on the address which the Jordanian king made at the U.S. Enterprise Institute prior to his departure from Washington, and in which he admitted that his talks with President Regan and other U.S. officials have not led to any essential change with regard to the issue of peace in the Middle East. However, he indicated that there is a better understanding of the obstacles which confront peace and the available opportunities to achieve a settlement to the crisis.

The paper expressed the belief that the Americans must have been careful not to take the Jordanian king's proposals lightly, that they listened to him well, and that they might have gone further than that by implying that they are willing to discuss the possibility of convening an international conference to pave the way for peace negotiations; this is a matter that King Husayn and the PLO consider necessary to achieve any just and permanent settlement to the Middle East question.

The paper added that what needs to be known now is to what extent the U.S. officials were sincere in their attitudes toward King Husayn's proposals. It wondered whether they were convinced by what he said with regard to this being the last opportunity to find a settlement to the Palestinian question, and whether they are willing to exert pressure on the Israelis to accept the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil.

In conclusion, the paper said that while King Husayn is hoping that the Americans will be convinced of these matters, the Israelis on their part are hoping that there will be no change in U.S. policy, that the U.S. support for the Zionists will not be affected, and that all that has happened in Washington was nothing but a comedy that made the Jordanian king leave the United States with false hopes.

The paper said that we must admit that past experiences have given us only very little hope.

SAUDI ARABIA

Industry Minister Notes Petrochemical Exports

GF031706 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Saudi Minister of Industry 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil said that his country had started exporting petrochemicals produced by the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation to Europe, the United States and Japan.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, Al-Zamil said the corporation which owns ten factories had increased its marketing activities by opening offices in London and Hong Kong.

Work will begin soon on an aluminum complex with a capacity of 1.5 tonnes per day, the minister said.

The complex is expected to be commissioned in 1988, he added.

AL-MADINAH Critiques Kingdom's Oil Policy

GF311116 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Kingdom's oil policy, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* writes: When the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs affirmed that our country seeks stability for the world economy and that it is eager not to be behind any crisis in the world economy in the oil and financial market, this was the truth — the whole truth. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has shouldered the responsibility of strengthening the world economy through its difficult period, has done so from the desire to see economic stability in the world market. That is why it has not begrudged any loans to some European countries which have been in need. In this, the Kingdom has also operated from the same principle. The collapse of the world economy does not serve any man whose interests with others overlap and intertwine.

UAE

Further on PRC Premier's Stopover Visit

GF031145 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by a staff reporter]

[Text] Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang had his first close look at a Gulf city when he was personally escorted on a quick tour of Al-Sharjah by its ruler and member of the Supreme Council, His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, yesterday morning.

The Chinese premier had stopped over in Al-Sharjah while on his way to London by a special CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] flight.

Mr Zhao Ziyang was received at the international airport by Shaykh Sultan and high government officials, besides China's first ambassador to the UAE, Mr Hu Changlin.

While showing him around Al-Sharjah's well-known landmarks, Shaykh Sultan briefed the Chinese premier on the achievements of the UAE people and the progress the country has made since its inception 14 years ago. The premier was reported by a Chinese source to be greatly impressed by what he saw and expressed his country's desire to see closer relations with the people and government of this country.

After the round of the city, Shaykh Sutlan saw Mr Zhao off on the CAAC Boeing 707 which took him at 12.15 pm on a 17-day visit to western Europe.

WAM adds: Mr Zhao conveyed to Shaykh Sultan greetings from the Chinese president for the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, and for vice president and prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum.

Shaykh Sultan expressed hope that the UAE-Sino relations would be further boosted in various fields.

Shaykh Sultan and Premier Zhao reviewed ways of promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, exchange of visits between businessmen of the two countries and the establishment of joint projects in the two countries.

A Chinese official, accompanying Premier Zhao called upon UAE businessmen to visit China to explore the possibility of establishing joint projects. He added that the open-door policy being pursued by China is not confined to Western states only but covers Third World states, particularly the Arab Gulf states.

Oil Minister Attends OPEC Executive Council Meeting

Departs Abu Dhabi

GF021840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, said that the remedy for the current crisis in the oil market is not a reduction in production.

He said that the oil-producing countries, whether inside or outside OPEC, should not seek the easy way of solving this crisis because it leads to many dangers.

In a statement to WAM prior to his departure for Al-Ta'if this afternoon, Al-'Utaybah affirmed the OPEC countries' readiness to reduce production levels to 16 million barrels of oil per day if necessary.

He warned the producing countries outside OPEC of competing to reduce prices because they will be the first to loose.

He also warned against any reduction in the prices of light or heavy crude oil during this period because the oil markets are characterized by weakness and sensitivity. He said the problem is excess production and the solution demands adherence to production norms and prices adopted by recent OPEC conferences.

Dr al-'Utaybah stated that the OPEC monitoring council will discuss in its meeting today the latest developments in oil markets and the extent of adherence to production norms by OPEC members in light of the report to be presented by the auditors chosen to monitor production.

Al-'Utaybah affirmed the importance of this meeting, referring to the number of OPEC oil ministers [words indistinct] Mexico will participate in this meeting including members of the Auditing Council Shaykh Yamani and Dr Al-'Utaybah in addition to Indonesian, Nigerian, and Venezuelan oil ministers.

He said that the participants will hold talks on the latest developments in the oil markets and means for consolidating this market so as to overcome the summer period which is characterized by a low demand for oil.

Returns From Al-Ta'if

GF040700 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jun (WAKH) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has said that OPEC has very limited choices and that the oil situation is more difficult than ever before. He said that OPEC has no choice but to defend current oil prices whatever the sacrifices for production rates.

In a statement following his arrival in Abu Dhabi from Al-Ta'if earlier this morning after the conclusion of the OPEC Executive Council, Dr al-'Utaybah affirmed that all OPEC countries should defend prices equally. He said that the OPEC Executive Council discussed the oil market situation and the sudden deterioration that has occurred in the market and the reasons for it. He pointed out that the oil ministers participating in the Al-Ta'if meeting noticed that this deterioration is due to the fact that some countries are producing more than their quotas, in addition to the fact that discounts are being given by some countries, including countries which are not OPEC members.

The UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources said that the ministers have decided to hold the regular OPEC conference, which was scheduled for 22 July, on 30 June.

AL-ITTIHAD Views U.S. Stand on Combating Terrorism

GF040808 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jun (WAM) — *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper in its editorial today affirms that the slogan of combating terrorism raised by the U.S. Administration is only a cover for hiding terrorist actions, through which the United States wants to destroy the political forces opposing it.

Commenting on an official request made by a U.S. congressmen to the CIA to submit secret files concerning the training of terrorism combat squads, the newspaper says that the United States has actually decided to practice terrorism. This was proved by the boobytrapped car explosion in Bi'r al-'Abd in western Beirut which was aimed at destroying the headquarters of one of the Islamic Lebanese leaderships.

In the newspaper's view the slogan of combating terrorism raised by Washington is only a pretext for aggression against other regimes. It says that this matter violates all human ethics, conflicts with international charters, and represents a direct violation of the sovereignty of countries in which the United States is practicing terrorism.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-ITTIHAD* warns that the declaration that the United States will take the initiative in hitting the areas from which terrorism originates has a dangerous implication and reflects the U.S. threat to strike at a number of countries whose policies do not agree with that of the United States.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad 'Refutes' Opposition Rumors

GF032014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today held an Iftar banquet at the Presidency for the leaders of popular organizations. During the meeting, Chairman 'Ali discussed with these leaders the most important issues and tasks they will have to tackle in the next stage, within the framework of preparations and extensive activities concerning the Third YSP Congress.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad refuted some rumors circulated by opposition forces trying to cause confusion with the PDRY experiment and undermine its status and national, and international stands. He said that there is no danger threatening this experiment because the party will conduct this experiment until all the Yemeni revolution goals are fulfilled. He stressed that the YSP strength lies in its goals, principles, unity, constant stands toward various issues, and people's support. He emphasized the importance of bolstering the PDRY economic and defense powers.

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Ambassador 3 Jun

GF031400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today at his office Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhikov, USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, the brother prime minister handed a message to Comrade Zhikov for Comrade Nikolay Tikhanov, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message concerned issues of bilateral cooperation and their development in the interests of the two friendly countries. They also discussed bilateral relations and a number of issues of common concern. Brother Haydar al-'Attas paid tribute to the important relations in various fields between the two countries.

Economic Cooperation Protocol With DPRK Signed

GF031900 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] An economic cooperation protocol between our Ministry of Industry and the DPRK Ministry of External Economic Affairs was signed at the Ministry of Industry today. According to this protocol, the DPRK will give our country technical aid by providing experts for developing the Al-Thawrah factory for spare parts and various carpentry establishments to develop, improve, and increase production at these establishments. This protocol refers to the possibility of establishing a joint public sector nucleus in these fields. It also includes a section on the possibility of annually exporting 100,000 tons of salt to the DPRK and establishing a joint company for salt extraction. On the Yemeni side, the protocol was signed by 'Abd al-Rahman Salim Zaydani, acting deputy minister of industry, and on the DPRK side by Comrade [name indistinct], deputy minister of external economic affairs.

Ceremony Marks Popular Militia Anniversary

GF020555 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A ceremony was held at the 'Abdallah Ba Dib Scientific Socialism Hall last night to mark the 12th anniversary of the popular militia. Speeches were delivered and an artistic performance was staged. Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minsiter; senior officers of the Armed Forces and popular militia; and Interior Ministry officials attended. During the ceremony Brother Salih Muslih Qasim addressed a greeting message to the popular militia. It was delivered on his behalf by Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, deputy chief of staff for mobilization and militia affairs, in which he warmly greeted the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the popular militia. He said that the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the popular militia this year acquires special significance in view of the widespread preparations for the Sixth YSP Congress. In his greeting message the defense minister asserted that the tasks set by the YSP for the popular militia are expressed by the fact that the popular militia is a force that was naturally formed from the workers, peasants, and all toilers from the various sectors of people. They are also expressed by the masses rallying around the party and their willingness to sacrifice to defend their system, whose political structure has strengthened as a result of the economic and social changes to which the popular militia have contributed.

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Moscow 31 May

GF312004 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, returned from Moscow where he took part in the meetings of the Arab 7-member committee for following up the Iraq-Iran war. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, he said that the Arab 7-member committee met with Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, and discussed with him the role that the permanent members of the UN Security Council can play to end the war between Iraq and Iran by peaceful means.

Al-Iryani also conveyed a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the Soviet leaders on relations between the two friendly countries. He also discussed the results of the visit of the brother president to the Soviet Union in October 1984.

Siwar al-Dhahab Contacts President Mubarak

NC031533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, telephoned President Husni Mubarak this afternoon to convey his country's appreciation for the attention accorded to Samuel Aru, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation, during his visit to Egypt. Siwar al-Dhahab also expressed Sudan's gratitude for the support and assistance provided by Egypt. Siwar al-Dhahab concluded his telephone call by conveying the greetings and congratulations of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council to President Mubarak for the holy month of Ramadan.

The telephone call was made after General Siwar al-Dhahab received Samuel Aru, who had just returned from a few days' visit to Egypt, during which he met with President Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials.

Prime Minister Views Taba, Refugee Camps, Gulf War

GF031053 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed his belief that the rejection of the Palestinian representatives in the proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation by the United States and Israel constitutes new complications for the settlement of the Middle East issue.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today, he referred to the Taba issue and said that Israel knows well that relations between Egypt and Israel are governed by important factors, of which Egyptian Taba is one, and that it is necessary to resort to arbitration to settle this conflict.

Speaking about the Egyptian efforts to put an end to the massacres of the Palestinians in Lebanon, Kamal Hasan said that Egypt announced many times that what the PLO is being subjected to is, regrettably, similar to what it was subjected to in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajnah camps as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Regarding the Egyptian efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, he said: Regrettably, the Iranian leadership insists on the continuation of the war. That is why all mediations, including that by the ICO, failed.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Message From Shultz

NC031119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received a message today from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The message deals with the results of the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The note also touches on U.S. efforts to promote the Middle East peace process.

AL-AKHBAR Criticizes U.S. Stand on Peace Conference

NC010537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* has criticized the United States for rejecting the idea of holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East, a position which was recently affirmed by U.S. Secretary of State Goerge Shultz.

In its Sunday editorial, the paper writes that the United States is rejecting the idea of holding such a conference without giving clear-cut reasons. The paper points out in this regard that Washington is rejecting the idea of this conference because it rejects participating with the Soviet Union in solving the Middle East problem. This was confirmed by the U.S. State Department spokesman when he announced that the United States wants the USSR to demonstrate constructive behavior in the area before the United States approves Soviet participation in the Middle East peace process within the context of an international conference.

AL-AKHBAR asks: If the United States really wants to achieve peace, why then is it not working to bring about the convocation and success of this conference, particularly since the idea of holding a meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has not yet achieved any progress despite the PLO's readiness to approve all UN resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 and 338?

Commentary Condemns Criticism of Mubarak Initiative

NC021453 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: "The Enemies of the Palestinian Issue Suffer a Dual Setback"]

[Text] Some Arabs raised an uproar when President Mubarak proposed negotiations between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. Administration, as a natural and necessary prerequisite to a Middle East settlement. The Syrian and Libyan media launched a vicious campaign against Egypt, construing the matter as if Cairo was trying to impose its solution to the Palestinian problem and as if an Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian axis was actively squandering the remaining Palestinian rights.

When President Mubarak made his recent trip to Washington and explained the dimensions of his proposal to U.S. officials, Syrian and Libyan critics claimed that President Mubarak's visit to the United States was a complete failure and that the U.S. Administration was not the least interested in Mubarak's proposal.

This vicious campaign against Egypt was proportional to their deep-seated rejection of any move to actively solve the Middle East crisis. This is because any just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue would turn their designs upside down. The fact is, events in Lebanon — the massacres aimed at exterminating the Palestinians, the designs against some Lebanese groups such as the Sunnites, and the attempts to spread terrorism and intimidation in the area — are a reaction meant to upset the Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. The logic

behind this is that the extermination of the Palestinians and the attempt to reshape the future of Lebanon in the style of Syria will reshuffle the cards and distract the attention, if only temporarily, from all pragmatic and peaceful solutions.

Nevertheless, Cairo, moving confidently and concerned about terminating the Palestinian tribulation, was not disconcerted at seeing imposters of Arab unity destroying the chances for peace. Undaunted, Egypt went ahead with Jordan to secure two important gains to the peace process:

First is the unanimous resolution passed by the UN Security Council to stop all attacks against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Syria ferociously fought the very principle of debating this issue at the UN Security Council. Such a resolution will provide security and protection to the Palestinians in Lebanon, yet serve as a reminder of the UN responsibility to protect the Palestinian people, so that international organs will continue their role in support of the Palestinian issue.

Second is King Husayn's announcement that the PLO has accepted UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for Middle East peace. This means that the PLO was unshaken by the Syrian terrorism and by the Amal movement acting as a cat's paw in the camps massacre. The PLO has maintained its independent approach to the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. Doubtless, the Arabs led by Syria will not let up. They will spare no effort to escalate the situation in the area. They do not want any progress on a Middle East settlement to be made unless Damascus benefits, even at the expense of Palestinian lives.

Jordan's Al-Fayiz Cables Saddam on Palestinians

JN031417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1352 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 JUN (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a cable from 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, on the bloody events in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The cable says:

I am honored to express my regards and esteem to Your Excellency and convey to you on behalf of the Jordanian House of Representatives deep grief and sorrow over the bloody events in the peaceful Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the killing of innocent Palestinians. Most savage crimes and torture are being perpetrated on the Palestinian people there.

While denouncing these practices, I and the Jordanian House of Representatives appeal to Your Excellency to work for stopping the shedding of Palestinian blood in Lebanon.

Please accept most sincere sentiments of esteem and appreciation.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,854

JN031749 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,854 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

This is Iraq, the homeland of leader Saddam Husayn and the home of the proud Iraqi family. It is the land of freedom, the beacon of progress, the source of goodness and love, and the country of peace. It is the an unconquerable power in the face of the aggressors and greedy ones, who trade in vice and call for backwardness as well as those who have represented barbarism throughout history. This is your Iraq, opening its heart for the blessed month of Ramadan, and leaving its door open for God's blessings and victory over the unjust assailants.

The Iraqi people's Armed Forces adorn our days with epics of glory and record for us immortal pages in history. These Armed Forces also tarnish the days of our enemies and plunge them in ignominy and humiliation.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Today was a blessed day for our people. It was adorned with laurels of victory and replete with heroic, daring fighting by the eagles of the land of the two rivers. It is a black day for the enemies of God and our enemies — those whose grudges and greed pushed them into the abyss and who have landed in the worst places, which they deserve. Since last night and until this communique was prepared, our Air Force eagles have carried out the following heroic missions:

a. In implementation of the will of the proud Iraqis to cut off the vicious aggressors' oil supplies, our heroic Air Force planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 2258 yesterday.

b. At 2305 our Air Force eagles launched a destructive raid on the capital of the aggressors, Tehran, in order to pound their targets there.

c. At 2309 yesterday our eagles launched another raid on the capital of the aggressors in order to rouse the rascal Khomeyniites from their slumber and destroy their dens over their heads.

d. At 0845 our eagles attacked Khark Island, the mainstay of aggression, challenging the tyrant clique. They poured their bombs over the island's installations and set fire to their targets, leaving them piles of burned junk.

e. At the same time, that is, at 0845 today, our planes attacked the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni port, rendering their targets ashes blown by the wind.

f. In order to make the criminal Khomeyniites realize that Iraq can realize what it wills, and in order to convince them of facts concerning our power and capability and their weakness and impotency, our brave eagles launched a series of devastating raids on the important Khaneh camp, which contains enemy remnant forces and equipment, as follow.

i. At 1045, 20 planes launched a devastating raid on the camp.

ii. At 1133, 20 planes launched a devastating raid on Khaneh camp itself.

iii. At 1345, 19 planes launched a devastating raid on Khaneh camp also.

iv. At 1430, 14 planees launched another devastating raid on Khaneh camp. Thus, 73 planes launched raids on Khaneh camp today. Our eagles left their targets torn by explosions and covered by dense smoke which engulfed all parts of the camp.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, the eagles of the land of the two rivers returned to base, safe and triumphant, crowned with victory in God's care.

This is sovereign Iraq and these are its actions and capabilities. Woe to the viscious Khomeyniites. By God, they will never escape God's punishment unless they raise the banner of peace and submit to justice. We said in the past, we say now, and will say in the future that we have more bitter and harsher blows in store for them. From God we derive support; He is the best of supporter.

2. Our artillery units directed their fire at the tyrant clique's positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, inflicting massive losses. They killed four and destroyed one 122mm mortar and five infantry positions, killing those manning them.

3. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and guns emplacements in the northern sector, scoring

direct hits and destroying four infantry positions, killing those manning them. An ambulence was seen evacuating enemy casualties. Our units also completely destroyed an enemy observation post.

4. Using various types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop movements in the East of Tigris sector, inflicting massive losses in enemy men and equipment. They also created several fires in enemy positions, burned two hardware stockpiles, and destoyed one vehicle and one mortar emplacement. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy group, which was carried by boats, suffered massive losses when it attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units. Our hero fighters confronted the group. Those who survived were forced to flee.

5. Using artillery and other weapons, several of our forward units engaged enemy artillery, mortars, and some fortified targets east of Basra, scoring direct hits and inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. Our units created fires in other enemy positions.

6. Escaping the oppression and despotism of the tyrant clique, a new group of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Al-Shihabi, Darband-e Khan, Sumar, Khurmal, and Tuwaylah with heavy artillery.

8. Two enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border in the northern sector at 0714 today. Our ground resistance confronted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 June 1985

Tehran Raided Twice

JN031944 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1931 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

So that the tyrant clique realizes that its rejection of peace will not permit it the freedom to commit aggression but will make it responsible for the war's destructive results, and in order to make it understand that he who insists on war must bear its consequences before anyone else, our Air Force planes launched two destructive raids on the dens of the devils in their capital, Tehran. The first was at 2120 [1720 GMT] and the second at 2126 today. Having violently pounded their targets, the Air Force eagles returned safely to base, with God's care.

We pledge that we will keep the tyrant clique's head bowed under our bombs until it desists from its tyranny and returns to the bath of justice. God will grant us victory over the unjust assailants.

[Dated] 3 June 1985

Spokesman Denies Planes Downed

JN040630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0619 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has strongly denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi aircraft were shot down yesterday. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that all Iraqi aircraft which carried out missions over Tehran and other targets deep inside Iranian territory had safely returned to base.

IRNA claimed that an Iraqi aircraft was shot down over the Piranshahr area and another over Tehran.

Hamid Camp Destroyed

JN040835 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0814 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the great Iraqi people's decision to destroy the pillars of aggression in Iran, and to make the oppressive clique understand, through tangible facts, that insistence on war will make it meekly pay a prohibitive price in terms of heavy loss of life and equipment, our giant Air Force planes carried out a series of devastating raids on the important Hamid military camp in the following manner:

1. At 0800 [0400 GMT] today, six planes carried out a destructive raid on the camp.

2. At 0804 today, eight planes carried out another destructive raid on the camp.

3. At 0808 today, eight more planes carried out a third raid on the camp.

After pounding the Hamid military camp with 22 planes, the valiant eagles of the air left the camp in flames, and explosions could be heard coming from it while smoke enveloped the camp.

With God's help, the oppressive clique's remnants in the camp were destroyed and the enemy's equipment and installations were completely destroyed. The eagles of the air safely and triumphantly returned to base.

Let the oppressive clique realize that war is not to be taken lightly, and that war does not mean that it can freely commit aggression.

It must realize that war is a burden for those who insist on it and they will have to assume it daily.

Thus, the Khomeyniites will only reap humiliation and destruction. This is the reward of the aggressors.

[Dated] 4 June 1985

Iranian Rulers Warned of 'Harsher' Strikes

JN020807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0654 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Iraq has warned the Iranian rulers that it has other means that it has not yet used against them and said that they must expect harsher strikes.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says today that the Iraqis are determined to break the Iranian aggressors' back, end their aggression, and make them taste the bitterness of military defeat.

The paper asserts that every target inside Iran, especially economic and vital installations, will be at the mercy of Iraqi strikes. The paper adds: Iraq's recent strikes on land, at sea, and in the air have proven that the tyrannical Iranian faction is completely helpless before the devastating Iraqi fury and that it is unable to face Iraq's increasing military might and power in all battlefields.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Iraq has other means that it has not yet used against the Iranians, who must now expect the severest and harshest strikes until they are forced to submit to the will of just and honorable peace.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* asserts in its editorial that nothing can now stop the Iraqi fighter planes' raids deep inside Iran except the Tehran rulers' submission to the will of right, justice, and peace.

The paper explains that Iraq's successive strikes deep inside Iran have proven that Iraq's strong arm can reach any target inside Iran.

Commentary on Resumption of 'War of Cities'

NC010831 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Shaykh of Rafsanjan [Hashemi-Rafsanjani] discussed the resumption of the war of cities during an interview. This unworthy and disgraced creature of Khomeyni's court has again lied and has tried once again to hide the abominable thoughts of the Islamic Republic and to hide the truth behind rhetoric.

The resumption of the war of cities is seen by the people of Iran and the world. The war has intensified because the clergymen do not understand the language of logic. The fool of Khomeyni's court, ignoring his own remarks, confesses that since Iraq has realized that our strong offensive is coming, it has started the war of cities.

This reasoning on the part of Hashemi-Rafsanjani does not leave any room for doubt that the clergymen have even lost their ability to speak. The people of Iran know that you, the clergymen, are preparing plots in Iran and abroad. They know that you are once again chewing the cud of the last strong attack. They know that your criminal band of terrorists is involved in creating seditions abroad. Naturally, Iraq cannot sit back and be a mere spectator of all these abominable plans of yours.

However, Rafsanjani expects Iraq to sit idle and allow the sinister plans of this unstaid clergyman to materialize. Until yesterday this barefoot clergyman spoke about Iran's total defense force and impudently said that Iran can reach any area in Iraq and that Baghdad can be crushed. You can see by these remarks how impudent a person can become. Apparently these gentlemen are complaining about the resumption ... the war of cities and are therefore throwing their preparations for an offensive in our faces and are boasting about their strength. But they do not say anything about Iraq's strength. It is as though we do not have access to Tehran; as though our aircraft cannot reach Esfahan, Shiraz, Hamadan, Kermanshah, and crush them; as though we cannot carry out pre-emptive strikes against Tabriz, Zanjan, Qazvin, and Karaj; as though Kermanshah and other cities and even Tehran is not within the range of our long-range missiles; and as though the bombs that were dropped on Tehran yesterday and the day before failed to awaken Rafsanjani from his deep sleep.

He says that there are rumors that these bombings have affected the people's morale. His excellency forgets very easily how Khomeyni's residence has been altered in fear of the bombardments, and he forgets how the clergymen have hidden in holes.

International news agencies report on night migrations. These agencies state that Tehran residents leave the city at night and go to fields around Tehran. They report that people go to parks at night so that they are not crushed by the rubble of their homes. And then his excellency Rafsanjani, as usual, denies all of this and speaks so impudently as though Tehran's air defense is so strong that infiltration is extremely difficult or completely impossible. He speaks as though he has built a steel roof over Tehran and no aircraft can reach it, or as though there are so many bomb shelters in Tehran that it is not important if an aircraft bombs it or not. What can be said [words indistinct].

The people of Iran are meaningless for Rafsanjani and for the rest of the clergymen. We repeat that you should never expect a clergyman to attach any importance to you.

As for us, we repeat that our operations have intensified in order to crush the clergymen and that these will continue to intensify each day. We will continue this until these abominable and hireling elements listen to the voice of logic, accept peace, and stop voicing words that are no bigger than their mouths.

We call on the Iranian people to abandon the cities and to raise their voice of protest so that these ruffians can hear you. Rest assured that your group protest can shake this band and force them to retreat. They have not yet seen your rage. They continue to want to hide your shouts with their lies. Make your shouts louder so that this already cracked edifice of lies and unity will fall apart and so that your rage will become clearer. It is then that the rule of the clergymen — a rule that has yielded nothing but blows on your national and religious prestige — will crumble. Close the doors to this criminal band. Demonstrate, in any way you can, against the regime and use any means possible to act against the rule of the mullahs. The only path that can bring you closer to happiness is the path of struggle against the regime. This group has trampled on Islam. They have ridiculed the meaning of religion and they interpret the entire essence of the Holy Koran

in blind obedience to Khomeyni. Rise against these unworthy traitors and make the likes of Rafsanjani pay for their treacheries.

Oil Minister Holds Press Conference on Pipelines

JN031848 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi has announced that the export capacity of the Iraqi oil pipeline passing through Turkish territory will exceed 2 million barrels per day at the end of next year. At a press conference he held in Al-Ta'mim Governorate, the minister told reporters of domestic newspapers and magazines and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that the pipeline's capacity will reach 1.5 million barrels per day at the end of this year after completion of the second expansion.

He added that the contract for construction of the second Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkish territory, with a capacity of 500,000 barrels a day, will be referred to an international company next month and that the project will be finalized by the end of next year.

With regard to the project of exporting Iraqi gas across Turkish territory, the minister explained that a joint study has been prepared on this subject. The project will be implemented when the production capacity of the Iraqi oil reaches a limit at which the production of the accompanying gas is proportional to its commercial viability.

With regard to the Iraqi oil pipeline project across Jordanian territory, the minister explained that there is mutual understanding between the two fraternal countries on this subejct and that the beginning of its implementation depends on securing the guarantees that Iraq has requested in order to protect the pipeline from Zionist disturbance.

The oil minister touched on OPEC unity. He said that the absence of a clear strategy within the organization and the attempts of some of its members to benefit individually at the expense of others, as well as nonadherence to limits on production and prices, particularly by Iran, Libya, and Nigeria, to specified production quotas have weakened OPEC from within and contributed to the deterioration of the oil market.

Trade Minister Receives Polish Economic Delegation

JN021719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, has received a Polish economic and technical delegation that is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, they discussed the preparations made to hold the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Polish committee, which will be held in Baghdad in the last quarter of this year. They also discussed ways to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Labor Minister Leaves for Geneva ILO Conference

JN031025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) — Babakr Mahmud Rasul, minister of labor and social affairs, left Baghdad for Geneva this morning leading a delegation to participate in the 71st session of the International Labor Conference, which will begin there on Friday.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for UN Seminar

JN030913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Ismat Kittani left Baghdad for New York this morning to participate in the former UN General Assembly presidents seminar to be held at the UN headquarters this week. 'Ismat Kittani told INA that the seminar aims at discussing and presenting proposals related to the work of the United Nations and the bodies stemming from it.

Palestinians, Opposition Members Arrested in Syria

GF031115 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A Palestinian official has said that the Syrian regime's intelligence service launched a wide-scale campaign of arrests among Palestinian residents of the Yarmuk refugee camp in Syria during the past week. The Palestinian official said that the Syrian regime's intelligence service is also arresting members of the Syrian opposition in Damascus and other Syrian cities. He said that the reason for the arrests is the opposition to and condemnation of the savage massacres perpetrated by the agent Amal movement with the Syrian regime's support.

Al-Masri Cited on U.S Talks With Palestinians

JN040611 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0514 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Basim al-Mu'allim dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated that the Reagan administration has agreed that the PLO will appoint the Palestinian members in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will start talks with the United States in Amman within the next few weeks. Tahir al-Masri claimed that the U.S. Administration is on the verge of acknowledging the Palestinians right to self-determination as contained in the 11 February agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. If the United States does acknowledge the Palestinians' right to self-determination, then obstacles facing the initiation of a dialogue between the United States and the PLO would be removed because the PLO will then be ready to accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Speaking to Arab correspondents in Washington last night, the Jordanian foreign minister stressed that King Husayn's talks with the U.S. officials did not succeed in settling the differences which exist between the United States and Jordan on two issues; the Palestinian representation in the negotiations with Israel and the issue of an international conference.

Tahir al-Masri said that Jordan refuses to be a replacement for the PLO, and will not enter into negotiations with Israel without the PLO. He also said that Jordan wants these negotiations to be conducted under the auspices of an international conference that will be called for by the UN secretary general and in which the permanent UN Security Council members, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would participate.

Tahir al-Masri said: We cannot sit alone face to face with Israel. The United States, alone, is not qualified to be an unbiased party because it is Israel's ally. If the United States has a right to participate in an international conference, then the USSR has the same right, not to mention that our need to bring back the issue to the UN Security Council is important to secure the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Al-Masri concluded: The U.S. stand on these two issues differs from this concept. If it refuses to talk to the PLO, to have it participate in the negotiations with Israel, and if it also refuses to hold the negotiations under the auspices of an international conference, then everything will go to waste.

The United States insists that the problem is between Israel and the Arabs, and that it remains ready to assist the two parties in holding direct negotiations between them to attain a settlement, but it refuses to become a party to the dispute in spite of the fact that it considers Israel as being the vital and strategic extension of the United States in the region. That's why the fate of these diplomatic efforts depends on Israel's stands toward them. The coalition government, currently headed by Peres, announced its stand through its defense Minister, Yitzhaq Rabin, who is in Washington. Rabin said that Israel refuses to have the PLO participate in the negotiations and also refuses to hold these negotiations under the auspices of an international conference.

Editorials on Results of King's U.S. Visit

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN311055 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 May 85 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "An Encouraging Start for a New U.S. Stand"]

[Text] The preliminary results of His Majesty King Husayn's talks with U.S. President Reagan and the officials in the U.S. Administration and Congress indicate more U.S. understanding and readiness to accept the idea of a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference. This, in itself, is a positive achievement on the road to establishing peace in the region.

During the talks, which were held in a positive and frank atmosphere, His Majesty King Husayn frankly and clearly presented the basic tenets of the Jordanian-Palestinian stand toward the peace process, tenets which stem from the Arab summit resolutions in Fes and from the articles of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint political action agreement.

King Husayn has affirmed that the first objective of the political move is to achieve a just and comprehenisve peace that can only be attained by regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination within a confederation between Jordan and Palestine. Such a settlement must be negotiated within the framework of an international umbrella, which was stated in the international resolutions and which is represented by holding an international peace conference in which all parties to the conflict participate, including the PLO within a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as well as the five permanent UN Security Council member-states on the basis of international resolutions, including Resolutions 242 and 338.

These principles that King Husayn stressed are, in regard to the Jordanian-Palestinian trend toward peace, firm stands that cannot be changed because they represent the maximum the Arab side can offer in its pursuit of a just, durable, and comprehensive peace. This has placed the U.S. Administration before its responsibilities vis-a-vis the logic of peace and the principles of rights and justice, as well as before its responsibility as a superpower that is committed to the principles of international peace.

The U.S. trend toward accepting the principle of international sponsorship of the peace negotiations is a positive step toward a better U.S. understanding of the problems, and a turning point in regard to a more balanced stand in dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly after the U.S. stand used to absolutely side with the Israeli policy that rejects a comprehensive settlement and an international conference, and that refuses to recognize the Palestinian reality as a basic element in the Middle East equation. If the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has opened the door wide for an opportunity to achieve peace, then the next step must come from the U.S. side that has now obtained a more clear picture about the Arab desire to pursue a peaceful settlement on the basis of international legitimacy and the UN resolutions and under the umbrella of an international conference for peace.

The agreement has provided a practical basis for the beginning of a true peace process. This basis needs a vehicle for implementation within a wide international framework that rejects monopolizing the peace efforts and confining them to a closed circle that Israel exploits in order to foil these efforts and to achieve its expansionist and aggressive ambitions that place the Middle East on the verge of a large international explosion.

King Husayn's visit and constructive efforts have been able to achieve positive steps on the lengthy path to peace. If there are some differences with the form and content of the international framework of the peace process, then the continuation of contacts and talks will be sufficient to persuade Washington, in the end, of the just and balanced stand the peace process requires, and whose decisive results will be achieved through the international conference, the practical participation of the PLO, and on the basis of international resolutions, including Resolutions 242 and 338.

JORDAN TIMES Views Visit

JN020757 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Progress Toward Peace"]

[Text] The results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Washington are not fully known yet. But it is very clear to us that Jordanian-American talks have produced a positive atmosphere from which progress and breakthroughs at some later stage can indeed be made.

We cite the shift in the Reagan administration's position on the question of holding an international peace conference as a significant step towards movement in the Middle East. Granted that the U.S. and Jordan are not in total agreement over the inclusion of the PLO and Soviet participation in the peace process. But it is evident that the U.S. now accepts the concept of an international umbrella for peace negotiations, having opposed it all along, and knows better the necessity of involving all other concerned parties in peace efforts.

This shift in the American position, although apparently not fully crystallised yet, has taken place purely on the strength of the King's talks with President Reagan and on the basis of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO. If this is not progress; what is? The other step forward taken in Washington is the U.S.' declared keenness to meet a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation soon. Here too we see progress as this step might well turn out to be the most significant start for a meaningful peace process. Difficulties may remain in the path of forming a negotiating team, but we do not expect this to be an insurmountable stumbling block. The sincere desire for peace by Jordan and the PLO is sure to take care of all and any procedural differences that may exist.

Another important achievement of the King's talks with President Reagan is the new awarness on the Americans' part of the time element. The U.S. president explicitly stated that he would like to see real movement made before the end of this year in the search for peace.

Add to all this the better understanding that has resulted between Jordan and the U.S., and we can judge that the King's visit has indeed been fruitful and positive.

This is not to say that peace is already upon us and we need to go no further to attain it. The questions that remain ahead are indeed difficult and nobody should rest on his laurels hoping for the best. What has happened over the past several days is a strong, fresh start. We need all our energy to build on it in order to ensure its success.

Kuwait's AL-QABAS Details 'Plot' Against Husayn

GF011512 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 31 May 85 pp 1, 21

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] Informed Jordanian sources have told *AL-QABAS* that King Husayn cut short his talks in Washington and canceled a visit to Spain and decided to return to Amman after Jordanian security authorities discovered a plot for a wide, armed move against the regime. The sources said that security authorities arrested the leader of a group, Hasan 'Ajat 'Ubaydat, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party in Amman, who had infiltrated back into Jordanian territory from Syria.

'Ubaydat has been residing in Damascus for years. Recently, he carried out intensive activity against the regime in his country, foremost being an agreement that he signed with 11 Jordanian and Palestinian organizations. These organizations met in the Syrian capital in response to the convening of the 17th PNC session in Amman.

The sources said that meetings continued after that and it was decided to act directly against the regime in Jordan, including the use of armed violence in order to overthrow the regime. 'Ubaydat had appeared several times on Syrian television in political programs and interviews denouncing the Jordanian regime and attacking it, announcing open action against the Jordanian-Palestinian political course and emphasizing the ability of the forces which he represents to foil this course.

'Ubaydat was arrested the day before yesterday in Al-Salt city. It seems that he entered Jordanian territory from Irbid Province by infiltrating several days ago through the Jordanian-Syrian border at Kafr Sum and Harta, an area dominated by the 'Ubaydat tribe, from which Hasan 'Ajat descends. Former Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat also descends from this tribe. 'Ubaydat moved to Al-Ghur region and then to Al-Salt where he was arrested in the house of one of his friends.

The sources said that Jordanian security authorities recently uncovered many weapons caches in Karf Sum and in other areas adjacent to the Jordanian-Syrian border. It has been revealed that the group which is headed by 'Ubaydat includes scores of the sons of this region, such as students, scholars, and a number of teachers and influential people in the region. The security authorities have discovered that the group has cells in Irbid Province and in other areas. The sources pointed out that the group was discovered a few days before the resignation of Ahmad

'Ubaydat's government. Investigations have shown that Hasan 'Ajat 'Ubaydat heads the whole organization and supplies the Jordanian wing with the weapons and money they need and that he affirmed in Damascus that he is ready to provide the Jordanian wing with thousands of trained men from Syria at the appropriate time to help the Jordanian group carry out limited operations against the regime.

The Jordanian sources were astonished why Hasan 'Ubaydat had returned to Jordan, especially at this time, after 2 months of reduced tension in Jordanian-Syrian relations. The sources consider his return to be a surprise behind which is a big secret. These sources suggested three possibilities for the return of Hasan 'Ubaydat to Jordan:

1. He returned at his own will, disguised in order to personally partake in a plan for a major operation.

2. Some of those who were cooperating with him persuaded him to return so that they could hand him over to the authorities after they had discovered the dangerous role he played while in Damascus.

3. He decided himself to return due to differences with Damascus. This possibility is not likely due to the way he returned.

The sources stressed that the Jordanian authorities consider this a very interesting operation, behind which is concealed a big secret.

Suspect Termed 'Unimportant'

GF031325 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Reliable sources in the Jordanian capital have affirmed to *AL-QABAS* that the Jordanian Government did not pay any attention to Hasan 'Ajaj when he infiltrated into Irbid a few days ago, and that the Jordanian Government views him as an ordinary person of no importance.

There are many well-known figures who are leaders of party or political organizations and armed factions who live in Jordan and carry out political and party activity — and 'Ajaj cannot be compared to any of them — and none of them have been arrested in the past years. The sources say that the unimportance of the incident and the unimportance of the organization to which 'Ajaj belongs is illustrated by the fact that the Jordanian authorities have not arrested any of 'Ajaj's colleagues in Irbid, particularly those who were with him when he was detained.

The sources say that 'Ajaj's case is an ordinary case like many others that happen every day when people secretly infiltrate the borders of countries throughout the world. *AL-QABAS*, which has been following up the case, can say that there is no basis for the assumption that 'Ajaj came to Jordan to lead armed elements to carry out terrorist acts, and that there is confusion between his entry at this time and during a previous period when some "terrorist operations" from the Syrian border were uncovered. The Jordanian Government used to announce most such cases.

There is a growing belief in Amman that 'Ajaj entered Jordan to resolve differences and prevent a split within the pro-Syria Ba'th Party organization in Jordan.

Monte Carlo Interviews Amal's 'Akif Haydar
JN010817 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1933 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with Colonel 'Akif Haydar, director of the Amal movement's Political Bureau, by Antoine Abu Samrah, Monte Carlo radio correspondent, on the "It Happened Tomorrow" program; place, date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Abu Samrah] My first question is about the military situation. The reason I ask this question is that reports are contradictory. Some reports say that the Sabra camp has fallen and others say there are still some pockets of resistance. What is the military situation in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah? Because you were a military man before you became a politican, please give me all facts about the military situation.

[Haydar] I prefer not to talk about the military situation, but your question must be answered afterward. The Amal movement has now adopted a final decision to cease fire in all camps and a cease-fire became valid as of this afternoon. The movement will be ready as of tomorrow to allow the Red Cross into the camps in order to clear the battlefields of the wounded, help the Palestinian brothers return to their homes, and supply them with rations, this is the situation at the hour I am talking to you. As for the military situation, Sabra camp fell, militarily, at the beginning. We did not plan on a military war with the Palestinian brothers, it was not premeditated, and it is not a manly action to succeed in Sabra, Shatila, or Burj al-Barajinah camp because our basic battle is against the Israeli enemy. Unfortunately, there was a scheme to sow discord between the Palestinian brothers and the Amal movement so that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] could return to Beirut. This is a case that we explained in a previous press conference. Therefore, we do not attach great importance to the military situation in the sense that it was a difficult situation.

Actually, the current state of affairs indicates that there is absolutely no resistance in the Sabra camp and the whole camp is under the Amal movement's control. Almost all of the Shatila camp is under Amal's control except for a small part of the camp where fighting has now stopped.

[Abu Samrah] Have you, today, allowed journalists and photographers to enter the Sabra camp?

[Haydar] As of tomorrow morning, because a cease-fire was declared only this afternoon. This evening some shots were fired from the camp to create tension. However, the Amal movement, which decided to stop fighting for several considerations, is determined to observe the cease-fire. Among these considerations is the fact that we prefer to solve these matters patiently, particularly because matters have assumed serious dimensions and the opponents of the movement and the opponents of the brothers in the Palestine National Salvation Front have penetrated ranks.

[Abu Samrah] The Palestinian side, and, specifically, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine says that you have a large number of Palestinian prisoners. What is your comment on this?

[Haydar] Actually, we have some prisoners. We released 105 Palestinian brothers yesterday as is well known. It seems that after the release of these brothers yesterday an attempt was made to storm the sports city. Therefore, some Palestinian brothers were captured during this attempt. However, in my capacity as director of the Political Bureau, I personally have no sufficient information on the true number of Palestinian prisoners. There is no doubt that there are some Palestinian prisoners, but their number is listed in the Amal movement's security files. I have not personally had the opportunity to see these files because we were attending a Political Bureau session this afternoon.

[Abu Samrah] You want to talk about the political dimension, so let us begin. Th Amal movement has close ties with the various parties. However, the battle of the camps began to cast some doubts on these ties. For instance, Amal's relationship with the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] is well known. You are allies. How can you evaluate this alliance at present? Are you still allies?

[Haydar] We are still allies and will continue to be allies because the alliance between the Amal movement and the PSP cannot be abrogated easily, particularly since it is not essential that the Amal movement have the same opponents and the same friends. As is well known, the PSP has a strong friendship with Libya, particularly with leader al-Qadhdhafi. The Amal movement's attitude toward Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime is well known, but this did not undermine relations between Amal and the PSP. The PSP was not involved in this battle and we have not asked the PSP to interfere because this battle came as a surprise and had to be ended quickly since fighting among forces is impermissible. Therefore, the PSP was not a side to the conflict, but acted to specify the situation and help restore cohesion between the Lebanese Arab people represented by the Amal movement and the Palestinian brothers who oppose the (?Amman) schemes.

[Abu Samrah] In the past, you had relations as well as dialogue with the Palestine National Salvation Front, and particularly with Yasir 'Arafat's opponents. However, recently these relations became tense after Yasir 'Arafat's opponents had fired shells and rockets on you in West Beirut and the southern suburb. How do you evaluate this relationship now?

[Haydar] Naturally, we had victims who fell during the recent incidents as the brothers in the Salvation Front had victims. 'Arafat also had victims in the camps. We condemned the shelling that came from the mountain and considered it unjustifiable because it was not a military action intended to break a cordon imposed on the camps, for instance. This shelling could not have changed the military situation. It was a retaliatory action and a haphazard shelling that affected all of West Beirut. This led the Lebanese people with all their factions and sects to react negatively toward the Palestinian brothers. We may understand this shelling as part of the security disorder in the mountain or as some sort of reaction. We are today working to settle these matters.

Usually when battles of such size take place, some mistakes and incidents that are unacceptable to the parties concerned are expected. We hope to put an end to this in the near future after a cease-fire has been observed so that we can, through fraternal

negotiations, reach solutions that make the Palestinian brothers realize that they are not targetted by the Amal movement and that both have a common destiny. Such negotiations will also secure full Lebanese satisfaction that the Palestinian brothers do not harbor any enmity toward the Lebanese people and do not insist on keeping heavy weapons in the camps. Those weapons threaten the Palestinians themselves and may lead to negative results with the Lebanese society when, God forbid, any difference arises between the Palestinian brothers who oppose 'Arafat and those who support 'Arafat, as was the case in Tripoli, for instance, and as had happened several times before in 1978 and 1977 in Beirut when the Palestinian factions clashed among themselves and caused losses in lives and property of innocent citizens.

[Abu Samrah] Can we politically conclude that a divorce is unexpected between you and the Palestinians who oppose Yasir 'Arafat?

[Haydar] There can be no divorce between the Amal movement and any Palestinian, Lebanese, or Arab faction that is totally concerned with the fateful pan-Arab issues and that rejects capitulation, whose banner is being carried by 'Arafat and his followers with regard to the Camp David conference as this confernece may become an additional link leading to agreements similar to this agreement. [sentence as heard]

[Abu Samrah] It has been reported that the Lebanese and Syrian president's summit reached an agreement on the deployment of Syrian forces in places other than those in which they are currently present in Lebanon, and they may even reach Beirut. Do you welcome the Syrian forces' entry into Beirut?

[Haydar] Actually, the Syrian forces are present in a large part of Lebanon and they are not far from Beirut. When we told the Palestinian brothers that there should be no weapons in the camps, we were saying the same thing to ourselves. We demanded that the government disarm all factions, headed by the Amal movement, of the heavy weapons so that we all could establish a state where real legitimacy stemming from the people's will could be the sovereign power. At present, as is known, the Lebanese Army may not be fully qualified to undertake this action. The Syrian military presence in Lebanon is legitimate and came at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authority and is still in Lebanon accordingly. If the Lebanese Government decides to ask the brothers in the Syrian Army, in cooperation with the Lebanese Army, to deploy in order to prevent any clashes among the Lebanese themselves and between the Lebanese and the Palestinians and in order to collect the heavy weapons of all factions without exception, we will welcome this action because we are not warmongers and we want to return to a national legitimacy for all the Lebanese — a legitimacy that works for liberation, believes in Lebanon's Arabism, and considers the Israeli enemy Lebanon's basic and primary foe.

[Abu Samrah] If the Lebanese Army, perhaps supported by the Syrian forces, takes hold of the camps and disarms them, then will you be ready to lay down both the heavy and light weapons?

[Haydar] Amal's heavy and light weapons were not kept to fight the camps, but to fight Israel, the Lebanese forces, and the Lebanese Phalangists who in a previous stage of our political history insisted on stockpiling weapons and establishing [words indistinct]. We say that the Palestinian brothers have nothing to do with internal Lebanese affairs. The subject of their security can be guaranteed through their presence in this national fold which consists of the Amal movement, the PSP, and the other national parties. We have expelled Israel from Lebanon, praise be to God. The presence of the Amal movement's weapons is justified only by the presence of weapons in the hands of the Lebanese forces and the Lebanese Phalangists. This means that disarming the Amal movement should take place simultaneously with disarming the Lebanese forces, the Phalangists, and the national parties. The simultaneous disarmament of the Amal movement and the Palestinian resistance is not a subject of discussion. However, I ask every official in Lebanon, including the national movements and parties and the Muslim men of religion before the Christian ones, to say if he wants weapons in the Palestinian camps. If so, let him declare that.

[Abu Samrah] Do you think that the Arab option, which the Lebanese forces have recently consecrated officially and publicly, helps to achieve national accord?

[Haydar] Naturally, it is a positive step. However, we cannot distinguish between the thing said and the one saying it because our experience with the speakers, particularly those who used to deal publicly with Israel and whose hands were stained with the blood of Sabra and Shatila, makes it difficult for us to accept them. The proposal in itself is not rejected by the movement and it was basically suggested by the movement.

[Abu Samrah] My last question will certainly worry you, but I have to ask it. The image of the Amal movement is very dark in the news media, particularly the Western media. You are accused of perpetrating massacres in Sabra and Shatila. What is you reply?

[Haydar] This question has not worried me at all; it delighted me more than the previous questions. The question was posed and we were expecting it. In my previous press conference I said that the Western media are indirect media, that is, they do not get their facts directly. When the incidents took place in the Sabra and Shatila camps — and Sabra and Shatila are two names that recall the ugliest massacre of the 20th century — 'Arafat's media began to work.

It is well known that 'Arafat has spent 50 years in the media sector and possesses mass media that can cover the entire world, and the offices that represent him in the United States and Europe are active. He also has enough funds for this purpose. All these matters enable 'Arafat to be stronger in this regard than the Amal movement and perhaps all the Arab countries. Therefore, Abu 'Ammar's friendships and relations abroad enabled him to draw this dark picture of the Amal movement because it pained him to see this movement triumph over Israel alone whereas he failed to do anything positive for the Palestinian resistance for 45 years.

Therefore, he decided to return to Lebanon in one way or another, because when he lost the Lebanese capital as a media forum he found himself lost in the Arab deserts. He wanted to return to

Lebanon in any possible way. They talked about massacres because Sabra and Shatila create the impression of massacres. They said that the massacre is being repeated. They talked about the slaughter of innocents and women. Actually, I will thank anyone who can show me a picture of a slaughtered woman or child. Fighting raged between fighters carrying weapons. There were victims in the Palestinian and Amal ranks. We lost about 200 men in this battle, that is, more than we lost in our war with Israel. The random shelling from the mountain has not at all taken the quality of human massacres in Beirut. We admit our shortcomings in the field of mass media, but mass media do not always mean the truth as is well known.

[Abu Samrah] On the contrary, I believe that your experience in mass media has begun to clearly take shape. My last question is: Will you allow the foreign correspondents and journalists to enter the camps tomorrow?

[Haydar] Tomorrow morning, God willing. This afternoon the brothers were instructed to do so. I have even asked some Political Bureau brothers not to attend the Bureau meeting in order to entrench the cease-fire decision. As is known, a cease-fire needs a decision and follow-up.

[Abu Samrah] Thank You. Let us wait until tomorrow and see.

[Haydar] Thank you.

Spiritual, Political Figures Briefed on Talks

NC021514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] As part of the exchanges being conducted by President Amin al-Jumayyil to appraise the results of the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting, he has delegated his adviser Muhammad Shuqayr to meet with Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh; and several other former prime ministers and political figures.

Shuqayr briefed them on the talks in Damascus between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad and the views expressed toward resolving pending problems and for finding appropriate solutions of the crisis.

Governor Says Tripoli Situation 'Exaggerated'

NC031400 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, received a delegation of Tripoli political figures today to review Tripoli's security situation and the rumors currently being spread there.

Mufti Khalid's activity follows an armed clash in the Al-Nasir Mosque-Tal'at al-'Umari area in Al-Tabbanah in Tripoli between armed party members. Rockets and machineguns were used in the clash, which ceased at 0500 as a result of discussions between the conflicting parties. One person was wounded in the incident, which did not affect the general situation in Tripoli, where normal traffic was reported.

In the wake of misleading rumors and intriguing reports about the situation in Tripoli, northern Governor Iskandar Ghibril said today that rumors about military clashes during the next 2 or 3 days were incorrect and that what is reported about Tripoli and the situation there is greatly exaggerated.

Clashes Continue on Beirut's Confrontation Lines

NC031718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The security situation deteriorated along the confrontation lines in Beirut approximately 30 minutes ago. Clashes broke out in the Sodeco, Primo, and in Al-Barjawi in Ra's al-Nab', in which machineguns and RPG-7's are being used.

A security source said that shells landed in residential quarters near the confrontation lines. Shells landed in Al-Mazra'ah and Ra's al-Nab'.

The Security Committee is trying to restore calm. It brought about a cease-fire agreement at 1945 but the sound of machineguns and rockets is still being heard to this hour.

Meanwhile, sporadic machinegun fire is disrupting the guarded calm which prevails in the Palestinian camps.

Palestinian Sources Detail Camp Fighting

'Violent Battles'

JN031738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On the 15th day of violent battles around the Palestinian refugee camps, the agent Amal movement militias and their sectarian allies intensified the aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps following intermittent clashes over night, during which the aggressors tried to storm the camps. However, the steadfastness of the Palestinian fighters defending the camps and their heroic confrontation of the aggressors foiled these attempts and repulsed the aggressors.

The lastest cables from the fighting areas said that the intensity of the battles increased after 0800 today when the Amal militias shelled Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah with mortars and tank fire. The reports said the hostile shelling hampered Red Cross attempts to transfer more wounded from the camps. A Red Cross spokesman said there was no certainty about allowing rescue teams to enter the refugee camps today to remove the dead and wounded due to violent shelling. A group of the Al-Murabitun forces attacked Lebanese Army and Amal movement concentrations in the Sports City in Beirut on Sunday using light- and heavy-machineguns. The group paved the way for its lightning attack by shelling Amal and Army positions in the Sports City with RPG rockets and light mortars. A number of 6th Brigade and Amal elements were either killed or wounded in these battles.

The PLO issued a communique yesterday on the latest developmnents in the situation in the besieged Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The following is the text of the communique:

Lebanese Army forces continued their criminal acts along with the Amal militias for the 15th successive day by blowing up the remainder of the houses in Mahlat al-Da'uq in Sabra camp. Bulldozers belonging to the Lebanese Army's 8th Brigade are razing to the ground this residential area. The aim is to conceal the true, ugly face of the current conspiracy against our refugee camps in Lebanon and to completely eliminate these camps, just as took place in Tal al-Za'tar in 1976. At the same time, these forces continue to besiege Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps and have not thus far allowed the entry of food and medical supplies. Moreover, the Red Cross could remove only 34 wounded from Burj al-Barajinah camp. All attempts to remove any wounded from Shatila failed.

As a result of the continuing siege, coupled with constant shelling and sniper fire, our people are burying their martyrs in new graveyards between the houses in the refugee camps. Lebanese Army units and Amal militias continued to direct sniper fire against the refugee camps since the early hours from high buildings overlooking the two camps. The sniper fire is occasionally interrupted by sporadic shelling.

Glory and immortality for our pure martyrs! Revolution until victory!

Amal, Army Storm Camps

GF031936 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Jun 85

[PLO statement]

[Text] For the 16th successive day, devastating attacks by the Lebanese Army and the Amal militias have continued against Palestinian camps in Beirut. Since early this morning, intensified and violent shelling operations against the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps have continued ceaselessly.

Artillery shelling also was accompanied by sniper fire against the camps. Units from the Lebanese Army and Amal militias this morning tried to infiltriate the Shatila camp under the cover of artillery from the Al-Shati' cinema axis.

The heroic defendants of the camp repulsed the attack and forced the attackers to retreat to their positions. A bulldozer of the Lebanese Army tried to demolish houses on the fringe of the Shatila camp. Our heroes attacked it and put it out of action.

The Palestinian leadership in the camps has emphasized the need for adhering to the cease-fire which was announced despite all the attempts to breach it by the Lebanese Army and Amal.

The Lebanese Army and Amal militias stormed the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps this morning, 3 June, and opened fire with various weapons fro 30 minutes. This lightning and violent attack began at 0830 today. Tanks, guns, and heavy and light machineguns were used in the attack against the camps. This widescale escalation came as the Iranian delegation tried to reach a cease-fire.

Israelis Arrest 40, Destroy Houses in South

NC031725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A UNIFIL spokesman said today that the Israeli occupation forces and their agent militias arrested more than 40 persons and destroyed 3 houses during the 8-hour raid on the village of Majdal Silm. The spokesman added that the enemy forces at times intercepted UN forces which were attempting to observe the operation.

Meetings Begin in Damascus on Palestinian Camps

NC040533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Meetings began yesterday between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the parties concerned with the war in the Palestinian camps.

Minister Walid Junblatt arrived in Damascus yesterday. Minister Birri is expected to arrive in Damascus today to participate in the talks.

A spokesman for the Palestinian National Salvation Front stated that the front will stress the following points: A total cease-fire; the evacuation of the dead and the wounded from the camps; the release of the Palestinians detained by the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade; the return of the camp's inhabitants to their homes; and the withdrawal of the 6th Brigade and Amal gunmen from the environs of the camps.

Palestinian Publications Reportedly Closed Down

GF031331 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 2 Jun 85 p 21

[Text] Syrian authorities yesterday closed down the offices of the magazines *AL-HADAF*, published by the PFLP; *ILA AL-AMAM*, published by the PFLP-GC; and *AL-NIDHAL*, published by the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. They also confiscated the magazine *AL-HURRIYAH*, published by the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

An official source has told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that acute differences arose recently between the parties of the Palestinian National Salvation Front and the Syrian regime. Following these differences, the Syrian regime took control of arms and ammunition dumps belonging to the PFLP and the DFLP.

Prime Minister Meets Bulgarian Tourism Minister

JN011233 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1300 today Bulgarian Tourism Minister Luchezar Avramov in the presence of Minister of Tourism Dr Nawras al-Daqr, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, discussions dealt with the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria and the progressive steps achieved by their cooperation in all fields. The prime minister was acquainted and expressed his satisfaction with the results of Avramov's talks in Damascus.

Discussions also dealt with various joint tourist projects. The two sides are trying trhough an exchange of studies, experiences, and agreements to increase tourist activity and its economic benefits for the two friendly countries.

Tourism Minister Departs

JN021554 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jun (SANA) — Bulgarian Tourism Minister Luchezar Avramov and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this morning following a visit of several days to Syria during which he held talks aimed at bolstering and promoting bilateral cooperation in the field of tourism. At the end of the visit, a protocol of the meetings of the fourth session of the joint Syrian-Bulgarian committee for tourist cooperation was signed. Avramov was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Tourism Minister Nawras al-Daqr, a number of senior ministry officials, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' Receives Party Officials

JN021359 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jun (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at noon today 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party in Lebanon, and In'am Ra'd, official in charge of the Party's foreign relations. Talks revolved around the events in the region, particularly in Lebanon.

Damascus Comments on Lebanese Crisis, Nation's Role

JN021525 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Amal movement has unilaterally announced a cease-fire, a result of the desire of President Hafiz al-Asad and fraternal Syria — a desire that we highly appreciate, as Amal movement leader Nabih Birri put it. Following his return from a summit meeting in Damascus, President Amin al-Jumayyil stressed that he sensed President al-Asad's strong desire to close the Lebanese file with all its dimensions in order to achieve the march of accord, security, and liberation; that Syria does not want any payment for its efforts and sacrifices in the Lebanese arena; that President al-Asad is playing the role of a referee for the Lebanese in order to save Lebanon from its current ordeal; that Lebanon has adopted the Syrian Arab option; and that al-Asad is working to make a success of these efforts to save Lebanon.

The Lebanese National Democratic Front has expressed its appreciation for Syria's good efforts to save Lebanon. The Palestine National Salvation Front has also stressed the importance of the Syrian-national Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion in foiling the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies through Syria's leading role in resisting and foiling all the plans that are hostile to the Arab nation. Syria's important role in the region — importance acknowledged by both friendly and hostile forces — did not come about by chance, but rather as a result of a longstanding, difficult struggle by Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad on all levels and by all means to promote Arab honor and national pride through prefering the Arab nation's interests to all the other regional interests and through rejecting any option that takes into consideration Syria's interests at the expense of other pan-Arab interests.

If we take the Lebanese crisis as an example, we will find that Syria has defined and adhered to clear-cut options since it responded to the call for help by Lebanon — regime, government, and people.

Syria is not a party to the conflict in the Lebanese arena, but a referee for the Lebanese in a search to find common denominators as a basis for a dialogue among the Lebanese and for a new formula for Lebanon's future provided that this formula will not conflict with the Arab nation's interests.

Syria is also against any divisionist efforts that might permit the Israeli enemy to exploit that division to entrench its presence as an emaciated sectarian entity in the region.

Syria backs efforts to establish sound Lebanese-Syrian relations that do not harm Lebanon's supremacy or the Palestinians. Syria has stressed this point ovr the past 10 years.

Regarding the region's crisis , Syria has stressed from the first moment its rejection of Camp David and all its dimensions, which is an indication of Syria's rejection of partial and unilateral solutions that will allow dealing with the Arab countries separately, and, consequently, will lead to the implementation of the imperialist- Zionist plan to entrench the Israeli occupation and restore U.S. hegemony over the entire region. Syria has not deviated from this position despite the policy of the stick and carrot being used against it, a fact that made all parties inside and outside the region view Syria's position as a special one.

As it has implemented the policies in which it believes, Syria proceeded from a principled desire to respond to the Arab masses' desires and aspirations all over the Arab homeland without paying attention to the difficulties because it believes that the masses' will is stronger than any other will and is able to liberate the land and restore the rights.

Peres Discusses Possiblity of Meeting Husayn

No 'Condition' Posed

TA040729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night said Israel is ready to negotiate with Jordan or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in direct negotiations to reach a peace agreement.

[Begin Peres recording] The King of Jordan can nominate a delegation made of Jordanians or, if he wishes so or if the Palestinians agree too, a joint delegation of Jordan and the Palestinians. We are ready to meet with them right away. We do not pose any condition. We do not ask for any declarations ahead of time. Furthermore, while our view is quite known, this national union government, made of the two parties — who disagree on some issues — are promising that we are ready to consider every proposal put on the table by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and consider it seriously, openly, and sincerely in order to find out a way which will bring an end to the wilderness and hostility. [Applause] [End recording]

Reporter Harley Braidman adds that Peres said the Palestinians could not have it both ways; they had to decide between peaceful negotiations and war. They should start talking and stop shooting. The prime minister told a Hebrew university convocation at the Giv'at Ram amphitheater in Jerusalem why Israel is opposed to an international conference on the Middle East. He said the Soviet Union and China do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, and no Arab country could adopt a less extreme stand than the official Soviet position. Peres called on the Soviet Union to resume diplomatic ties with Israel and open its gates to allow the Jews to come to Israel.

Calls on PLO To Talk

TA040721 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 0625 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 3 Jun (ITIM) — The prime minister said that Israel is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table with Palestinian representatives from the West Bank and Gaza, as stipulated at the time in the Camp David accords. He claimed that there are a large number of Palestinian leaders who can serve as candidates for such talks, provided they declare that they do not espouse terrorism and that their declared strategy does not involve murder. "We will not search their brains, but we will search their pockets to make sure they do not carry guns. They may come forward with any idea and raise it peacefully and honestly." He emphasized that the unity government will discuss any proposal that will be raised in negotiations with such a delegation in order to reach the end of hostility.

Peres argued that the participation of Syria in the negotiations should be ruled out because it openly declares that it is not interested in peace, and is furthermore even threatening Jordan because it is showing signs of reaching an understanding with Israel.

The PLO, too, has not yet revoked its charter which calls for the annihilation of Israel. At present, two conflicting forces are tugging at each other in the PLO: "If you want to shoot — shoot," Peres told the PLO leaders, "but if you want to talk, stop shooting. Either you want to talk, or you want to hate and kill. Make up your minds! You cannot do both."

The prime minister concluded by saying: "We support the need for international assistance, but this should be aimed at helping reach direct negotiations, not at replacing them. The problems are not between the PRC and Jordan, or the United States and Jordan; rather, they involve Jordan and Israel. So why cross the ocean when you can cross the river? Why travel all the way to Washington when it is possible to meet 10 miles from here?"

The prime minister also touched upon the question of the supply of arms to the Arab countries, in light of the Jordanian request for military assistance. He said that Israel has indeed changed its traditional policy which objected to the supply of arms to the Arab countries. This is true with regard to Egypt, which has signed a peace agreement with Israel. We therefore have no objection to U.S. arms sales to Egypt. As for Husayn, Peres, said that during his visit to Washington he merely declared an atmosphere of nonbelligerence, but did not make a commitment not to engage in warfare — as Israel had expected him to do. "We need a policy and a clear-cut position, not an atmosphere or intentions."

Foreign Minister Shamir Visits United Kingdom

For Jerusalem and London coverage of the visit to the United Kingdom by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, including his meetings with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, see the United Kingdom section of the 4 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Peres' Office Rejects Shamir Answer to Shultz Message

TA040825 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0818 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is currently in London, has already drafted a response to the message sent by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shamir's draft was transmitted to Jerusalem last night for the prime minister and Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens to peruse. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has learned that Shamir's message says that the new conditions presented by Husayn for negotiations — namely, an international peace conference with the participation of the PLO — should be rejected. Shamir objects to the incorporation of PNC members in the negotiations with Israel, and determines that the next phase of the peace process must be founded solely on the Camp David agreements. Our political correspondent notes that this formulation is unacceptable to the Prime Minister's Office.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry has drafted an alternative and more moderate mode of reaction, and it looks like the final text will be determined following a meeting between the prime minister and Minister Arens in the spirit of the remarks made by prime Minister Peres during Sunday's Cabinet session.

Defense Minister Rabin Visits United States

Views U.S. Mideast Policy

TA031730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1625 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] According to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, Syria will increase its backing of terrorism from Lebanon if the political process between Israel and Jordan advances. Mr Rabin also says there have been some alarming signs in U.S. Middle East policy in recent weeks. The defense minister made these remarks to our correspondent Razi Barqay after meeting Vice President Bush and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger this evening in Washington. Razi Barqay is on line from Washington:

[Barqay] Good evening. First of all a short reaction regarding the main issue you dealt with this evening: The Jewish underground detainees. We asked the defense minister's reaction, and he answered that the government must embrace the recommendations of the Attorney General . As for the central political issues: The defense minister had a busy day today. His visit, which was originally intended to be a courtesy call, turned into an important political event as a result of Husayn's visit.

Rabin expects, among other things, an increase in terrorist acts under Syria's inspiration to foil any political process. In his opinion, however, Damascus will not launch a direct war against Israel, and will maintain a low profile regarding the confrontation with Israel. As for participation of Palestinians in the talks, only on condition that they are not PLO members, and according to the defense minister the PNC is a PLO institution.

From his remarks, however, we might conclude that perhaps there are a few people among them who are not outspoken PLO members. Regarding the position of the United States, Rabin sees several alarming signs. Concerning the public debate in Israel between the Alignment and the Likud, Rabin does not think this will bring about the dissolution of the government.

[Begin recording][Rabin] I have reason to assume — even though this does not appear in the guidelines — that if there are non-PLO Palestinians in the Jordanian delegation, this will not cause any governmental crisis. Therefore, as a government we operate on the basis of the guidelines, and there is no objection to this. On the contrary there is an open call for Jordan to enter peace negotiations.

[Barqay] What about the question of arms for Jordan? Did you express to administration leaders Israel's opposition to the sale of planes and missiles to Husayn?

[Rabin] In all my talks so far — in the breakfast with the vice president, in which National Security Adviser McFarlane and the assistant secretary of state also participated — the issue was not raised by the Americans.

[Barqay] Did you raise it?

[Rabin] Not so far. I assume that later today the issue will be raised, and I will explain the Israeli Government's position, which is similar to all the governments' positions. Israel opposes the sale of any kind of weapons to an Arab country that is at war with Israel. [End recording]

[Barqay] In approximately 2 hours Rabin will hold the important meeting with secretary of State Shultz, from whom he will hear what Prime Minister Peres heard in Shultz' message: Husayn is a man of peace, and you should meet him halfway. By the way, the Americans are already doing exactly that: They sent messages to West European countries, imploring them to give Husayn international backing.

Comments on Talks

TA040450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has wound up his 1-day talks with American leaders. Connie Lonn reports from Washington:

[Begin recording][Lonn] Defense Minister Rabin ended his 1-day series of meetings on several notes of serious disagreement, but he did not call the situation a crisis. However, after sessions with Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and National Security Adviser McFarlane, it was clear there were disagreements on several points; the most immediate center around the preliminary talks to be held between a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. Rabin is known to expect those talks to begin in around 3 weeks. The defense minister is also very concerned about the term international umbrella, which he calls a codeword for an international convention. He made very clear during a speech at the National Press Club that Soviet participation in any such convention would not have led to any progress over the past 10 years, and he does not think it can do so in the future.

[Rabin] I'm concerned about signs here of readiness to talk to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which does not exclude totally the members of the PLO. I'm concerned about the term international umbrella, which is contradictory to our common experience of Israel, the United States, and I believe also Egypt, in the last 12 years. And I'm concerned about the need what looks to me as a prenegotiation between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States. After all, the war is not between Jordan and the United States. If there is a state of war, it's between Jordan and Israel, and only we can put an end to it.

[Lonn] The defense minister is also quite concerned about arms sales to Jordan. He said he heard no formal announcement about them from Secretary Shultz, but the secretary told him the United States has to protect Jordan militarily and financially against Syrian aggression.

All in all, according to the defense minister, Israel and America do not see eye to eye on three key issues, and despite the Washington meetings with King Husayn and Defense Minister Rabin, the next steps in the Middle East negotiating process are far from clear. [End recording]

U.S. Decision To Sell Arms to Jordan Noted

TA040516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The U.S. Administration has already decided to supply Jordan with arms. Reports that have arrived in Jerusalem indicate that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was the one to tip the scales on this. The administration leaders are currently making efforts to persuade the leaders of the U.S. Jewish organizations not to oppose the deal.

According to the plan, King Husayn will begin to receive the requested weapons in October. The sale involves F-20 aircraft and improved Hawk missiles.

'Government Sources' Wonder at Negative Likud Stand

TA031713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Government sources this evening expressed wonder about what they see as the eagerness on the part of Likud members to torpedo any possibility of peace negotiations. The sources told our political correspondent that we cannot expect the Arab side to accept all our positions even before the negotiations have begun. However, the very fact that Husayn expressed his desire to hold direct negotiations with Israel is a positive step which must be welcomed. As for the obstacles along the way — Israel will know how to protect its interests, according to government sources.

NRP Welcomes Initiative To Talk to Jordan, Not PLO

TA031720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] welcomes any initiative meant to bring direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel. The NRP Knesset faction says Israel must insist that the negotiations be held without preconditions and that there be no contacts with any element identified with or representing the PLO. According to the NRP, Israel's position should be based upon the Camp David agreements.

Schiffer Views Potential U.S.-Palestinian Meeting

TA040508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The picture emerging from reports from Washington is that a change in U.S. policy toward the next stage of arrangements in the region is indeed taking place. It seems Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is the architect of this recent move. In a meeting with the deputy chief of mission of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, Murphy noted that this time Husayn has unprecedented authority to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. As for the identity of the Palestinians who will confer with the Americans, Murphy noted that the Palestinian charter states that every Palestinian is a member of the PLO. Israel, therefore, will have a hard time criticizing the United States for the forthcoming meeting. Murphy also remarked that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will meet with the Americans is not necessarily the delegation that will meet with the Israelis later on.

So who is on that delegation? Ambassador Lewis told Shim'on Peres during their last meeting a few days ago that Yasir 'Arafat has already submitted to King Husayn a list of names acceptable to him — including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus, and some Palestinian professors from the United States, one of whom is (Hisham Shihabi).

The U.S. Administration has shown more than mere understanding toward Husayn's demand that a framework — or the more commonly used term these days, an international umbrella — be found for his readiness to negotiate with Israel. I am not prepared to suffer the fate of Anwar al-Sadat, Husayn explained to his U.S. hosts. At any rate, the United States has decided to move the political process forward. Jerusalem has learned that Secretary of State Shultz has already launched a persuasion campaign among Jewish leaders. In a meeting with Kenneth Bialkin, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of American Jewish Organizations, he said that the meetings with Husayn constituted an important milestone in promoting peace. Shultz tried to talk Bialkin out of objecting to the upcoming arms deal with Jordan because the king is in a volatile situation and must be helped by means of the supply of weapons.

In brief, as reports from the United States continue to flow in, it turns out that the U.S. move is gaining momentum and is being propelled by the belief that the opportunity has come to do something basic in the process of arrangements involving Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

Jordan's Al-Masri Denies Invitation To Join Delegation

TA040614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Hikmat al-Masri, the former speaker of the Jordanian Parliament, has said that so far no one has asked him to participate in the delegation that will meet with the United States. Speaking to our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus, Al-Masri emphasized his support for the establishment of the delegation and praised the outcome of King Husayn's U.S. visit. Our correspondent points out that the two other personalies from the territories — the mayor of Bethlehem and the former mayor of Gaza — have been out of the country for more than a week, but their trips are reportedly private.

Cabinet Approves Rubinstein Trip to Japan

TA030737 TEL Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] For the first time in 17 years, an Israeli minister will pay an official visit to Japan. The Cabinet yesterday approved the trip of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein to Tokyo

this Thursday [6 June]. He will be the guest of his counterpart there and will meet with parliamentarians and Japanese communications media representatives.

The Foreign Ministry emphasized the importance of the visit, and it was therefore approved by the government despite an earlier decision to stop ministers' trips abroad in the coming months.

President Hayim Herzog's trip to Ireland was also approved.

'No Solution in Sight' for Ata Textile Plant

TA021803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] No solution is yet in sight for the Ata textile works: After 7 hours of talks the government did not adopt a clear-cut stand, but set up a 4-man committee to look at all the offers made for solving the Ata issue. Harley Braidman reports:

[Begin recording] Ata textile workers outside the Prime Minister's Office, led by their works chairman, expressed disappointment at the government's decision, which means the ministerial committee (?for) Ata will examine all proposals regarding the firm before making a decision that the Ministerial Economic Committee will have to confirm.

One thing the government decided unanimously was that if there is no solution for the plant, every effort will be made to find alternative employment for the employees. [End recording]

Egypt Sends 'Friendly' Message on Upcoming Visits

TA040740 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
4 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A friendly message from Egypt to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres gives news of upcoming visits to Israel planned by several Egyptian ministers.

Next month the Egyptian tourism minister is to visit Israel as the guest of Minister Avraham Sharir. The pair will discuss further talks by the delegations in Cairo on the possibility of facilitating Egyptians' visits to Israel by a mutual concession of the need to carry a special visa. Egyptians wanting to visit Israel are being forced to submit a request for a special passport, and this is making many people give up their plans.

Jerusalem is expecting an Egyptian announcement on the date of the visit by the team of Egyptian officials for a continuation of the talks on bilateral issues and, in particular, on the Tabah arbitration issue. It has been learned that the intervention of Energy Minister Moshe Shahal in this issue has aroused great anger among members of the Israeli delegation, and one of them even considered returning to Israel in protest.

Egypt Refuses To Stop Contacts With PLO

TA010744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0750 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — recorded]

[Excerpt] The Egyptians have no intention of complying with Israel's demand that it stop all contacts with the PLO and refuse to allow it to operate from Egypt. Responding to a complaint about this matter filed by Yitzhaq Shamir, the Egyptian petroleum and mineral wealth minister who visited Jerusalem last week said that as far as Egypt is concerned, the PLO is a bridge to the Arab world. Besides, Qandil said, we also help moderate the PLO's positions.

Polish Solidarity Representatives End Visit

TA021454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Two representatives of the Polish Solidarity movement today ended an official visit to Israel as guests of the Histadrut. The two, the head of the Solidarity Bureau in Brussels and Solidarity's political adviser, informed our correspondent Gid'on Remez that it was Solidarity's leadership in Poland which decided to accept the Histadrut invitation, and that they conveyed a personal message from Lech Walesa to Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar. They also conferred with Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am who, according to them agreed to support a decision in solidarity with Solidarity at the Socialist International conference which will take place in Stockholm this month.

Security Forces Uncover Terrorist Network in Gaza

TA021513 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
2 Jun 85

[Text] In the last few months the security forces in the Gaza Strip have uncovered an extensive terrorist network which has operated against Israeli, Arab, and military targets. The members of the network admitted to, among other things, throwing a hand grenade at a Dan bus in Tel Aviv's wholesale market, and a series of politically motivated attacks against Gaza Strip notables, including the murder of Rafah's mayor. Our correspondent Gil Ronen brings us initial details about the affair:

[Begin recording] Last 18 December a hand grenade was thrown at a Dan bus which stopped near Tel Aviv's wholesale market. There were no injuries, but some passengers suffered from shock. The Gaza youth suspected of having thrown the grenade was caught after committing another crime: On 4 January policeman Khalid al-'Adini detained him for a routine drivers licence check in the Gaza Strip. The youth got scared, thinking that the policeman suspected him of having thrown the grenade, and proceeded to knife the policeman to death. The arrest of the youth following the murder of the policeman led to the uncovering of an extensive terrorist network in the Gaza Strip, and to dozens of arrests in all parts of the country. Members of the network admitted to having carried out a series of attacks on Arab notables in the Gaza Strip against the background of political

opposition. These attacks include the murder of Rafah's mayor, the murder of a dean in the Islamic University, and two additional assassination attempts which failed. The members of the network have also admitted to throwing hand grenades at military and civilian Israeli targets in the Gaza Strip.

The man suspected of heading the network is a resident of Khan Yunis, around 40, who is identified with the Fatah organization. He has been detained in the past on suspicion of having carried out terrorist activity, but he was released for lack of evidence. The first detentions in this case were carried out during January 1985, but the details are only now being released. The investigation into the affair branched off and led to dozens of arrests in different parts of the country. More aspects of the investigation will probably be released in the future. [End recording]

Attorney General Rejects Call To Halt Trials

TA040648 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Excerpt] Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir yesterday rejected the recent calls for a stay in proceedings against the remaining defendants in the Jewish terrorist trial.

In a legal opinion prepared at the request of Prime Minister Peres and published yesterday, Zamir also found that there was no room for the president to intervene in an on-going trial. He noted that the president's prerogative of clemency was usually exercised "in the case of a specific prisoner and based on special personal circumstances which arose after sentence was passed and were not before the court at the time."

In the wake of last month's release of security prisoners in exchange for three Israeli POWs, and the vociferous demands from the settlers and their supporters in the government, Peres asked Zamir for an opinion on the legal aspects of a stay in proceedings and presidential clemency.

In his letter, which Zamir headlines "The Demands for the Release of the Defendants in the 'Jewish Terrorist Organization'," the attorney-general also demands that the public debate on the subject must cease as long as the trial is in progress.

'Terrorists' To Depart From Territories

TA031347 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1342 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Some 30 of the terrorists who were released to their homes in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza as part of the prisoner exchange deal are to leave Israel in accordance with an agreement achieved on this between the International Red Cross and Israel. Civilian Administration sources have reported that the 30 had no right to live in the territories at the time they were arrested, and so they will now be forced to leave Israel. This has been reported by our correspondent Gil Ronen.

'Sources' Deny Interference With Lebanese Ships

TA010909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Shi'ite leaders in Tyre have complained that Israeli Navy boats are preventing ships coming from Beirut from unloading at Tyre port. According to them, this interferes with commercial life in southern Lebanon. Reacting to this, security sources have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that the IDF is not blocking Tyre port, although the Israeli Navy is continuing to make sure that the terrorist organizations do not transfer arms or sabotage materials to the south via the sea.

Commander Or Views Security of Northern Settlements

TA311738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command believes that terrorist squads will be unable to infiltrate into the northern settlements after the IDF withdraws from Lebanon. Major General Ori Or toured settlements on the northern border this past week.

The leaders of the settlements belonging to the Galilee Heights Council complained that their settlements are discriminated against with regard to the transfer of security funds in comparison with the Upper Galilee and Qiryat Shemona settlements. The commander of the Northern Command promised to help them as much as possible. A permanent IDF guard has already been set up in the Galilee Heights settlements, as was the case prior to the war, and high-powered communications [keriza] systems have been installed to make possible the rapid communication of information to the residents.

IDF, ASL Carry Out Searches in Majdal Silm

TA031255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1245 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] An IDF force, aided by army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers, has been conducting searches and detaining suspects in the Shi'ite village of Majdal Silm in the security zone since this morning. This was told to our correspondent Hayim Hecht by a UNIFIL spokesman. The spokesman said that at 0400 IDF tanks and armored personnel carriers entered the village. The soldiers detained several dozen villagers. So far two houses have been demolished in the village. Our correspondent notes that in the vicinity of Majdal Silm there have recently been several attacks against ASL soldiers, following the evacuation of the area by the IDF last weekend.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Mauritanian Envoy, PFLP's Habash

LD020432 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party, today at the Presidential Office received the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih who delivered a message to the brother president from the Mauritanian head of state Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

The brother president also received the secretary general of the PFLP, Dr George Habash.

The brother president also received the Mali ambassador to Algeria Abdoul Karim Drave, who delivered a message from Mali President Moussa Traore to the brother president of the Republic.

The meetings were attended by Brother Abd el Kader Benkasi, director of international affairs and cooperation at the Presidential Office.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Jordan's Al-Fayiz Message

LD021725 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a telegram from Brother 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, in which he conveys to the brother leader both sentiments of pain and sorrow at the bloody events involving the Palestinian refugees in the camps in Lebanon at the hands of the Amal gangs, and the condemnation of the House of Representatives of these massacres. The speaker of the House of Representatives also conveys to the brother leader of the revolution the house's call to him to act in order to stop these slaughters of Palestinians in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the 14-day campain of mass extermination perpetrated by the Amal gangs and its leadership

PFLP's Secretary General Habash Visits 2 Jun

Arrives in Tripoli

LD031149 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jun (JANA) — The PFLP secretary general, Brother George Habash, arrived in Tripoli last night.

Meets With Jallud

LD040124 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received PFLP Secretary General George Habash on Monday.

AL-ZAHF AKHDAR Views Iran's Stand on Palestinians

LD031706 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jun (JANA) — In an article entitled "Removing Doubt From the Mind of the Intelligent", the paper *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*, published here by the Revolutionary Committees, underlines that the extermination of the Arab Palestinian people is a Zionist-American program stemming from the bottom of consistent Zionist and imperialist policies, and that no religion can be held responsible for the destruction of the rifles of the Arab Palestinians, for their dispersal, the breaking of their ranks and their liquidation, as the Amal movement is currently doing.

This is a political program against the Arab presence, the paper says, made by Zionism and its allies: It cannot be linked to a religion or a sect. It is not Shi'ite, even though it is being implemented by Amal, which is now donning clerical frocks that cannot be the frocks of the real Shi'a, If it has been chosen to carry out the massacre of shame, it does not mean that the massacre is a Shi'ite massacre.

The paper affirms that Iran has nothing to do with this program; we supported Iran for launching a liberating, anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist revolution that liberated it from American influence and Zionist bonds. We did not support it because it was Sunni or Shi'ite; we believe in one Islam without sects, where officials in Iran and elsewhere are equal. They all read the Koran, and believe in, and follow the Arab prophet Muhammad — may the peace and blessings of God be upon him.

The paper *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* voices surprise over the silence of our friends and allies, particularly the Republic of Iran, except for the statements made by Ayatollah Montazeri. All the statements have failed to condemn the Amal movement; they were, as a whole, extremely vague statements and here lies a big difference. The Iranian revolution has a clear and principled stand on the Palestinian question; moreover, its attitude to this question is the basis of the principled rapprochement between our two revolutions and two countries. Or is it that official spokesmen there are of the opinion that Amal is closer to them than the Palestinian Arabs? This [words indistinct] prompts us in turn to review our experiences, opinions, and positions.

The paper further says in the article: We cannot believe that the Iranian *KAYHAN* truly expresses the views of the Iranian revolution. We do not look at the Iranian revolution through this paper, and we believe that Savakist elements are still hidden in its ranks. For, if what this paper says is true, then this revolution, which we trusted and embraced wholeheartedly, becomes a sectarian revolution and would not deserve all the efforts we have made and still make for its sake.

Concluding its article, *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* points out that the imperialist enemy, hostile to people and their revolutions, is one enemy throughout the world, as is Zionism, which we truly fight. Therefore, the trench in which the masses of the Palestinian people stand must be that of the Iranian revolution, and while asking the revolutionaries in Iran to fight the Amal movement gangs, on the side of the Palestinian people, we are fully confident that these revolutionaries will reduce the *KAYHAN* paper to its real size and will settle accounts with those who infiltrated it and

wrote what they did. These revolutionaries will also stand strongly and clearly on the side of the ideals and values over which the Arabs met them and backed their revolution.

MOROCCO

USSR's Gromyko Reportedly To Visit After Ramadan

LD031647 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The Moroccan weekly *AL-KAOUALIS* has stated, quoting well informed sources, that the Moroccan Government has extended an invitation to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, to visit Morocco. The newspaper has pointed out that the Soviet foreign minister has accepted this invitation and the date of the visit will be fixed after the month of Ramadan.

This visit will be the first visit to Morocco by the Soviet foreign minister.

New French Ambassador Discusses Relations

LD011536 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Casablanca, June 1 (MAP) — "Relations between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco are serene and there is no cloud in Moroccan-French cooperation, declared Mr Philippe Cuvillier, the newly appointed French ambassador to Rabat, during a meeting held with the national press in Casablanca Friday afternoon. [Quotation marks as received]

Mr Cuvillier underlined the importance of Morocco to France and indicated that he will spare no effort to consolidate the relations existing between the two countries. The French ambassador then recalled the economic exchanges between the two countries and the recent demand of Morocco to import (?wheat) from France. Regarding the relations between Morocco and the EEC, Mr Cuvillier said Morocco must show ingenuity so as to keep on its current exchanges with the EEC. As for the situation of Moroccan nationals in France, Mr Cuvillier indicated that the French Government has improved the conditions of their stay.

On the other hand, Mr Philippe Cuvillier, was received Thursday by Moroccan minister in charge of the relations with the EEC, Mr Azzedine Guessous. The two parties reviewed Morocco's relations both with France and the EEC.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives New Chad Ambassador

JN011506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1409 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has received the credentials of Ahmet Mad-Tongue as Chad's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. In his speech on the occasion, Siwar al-Dhahab stressed the depth of relations between Sudan and Chad throughout history, pointing out that the many Chadian citizens in Sudan and Sudanese citizens in Chad have contributed to the two countries' development. He added that, due to the distinguished relations between them, each country is affected by what is going on in the other. This is clear in Sudan's interest in the current events and the fighting among brothers in Chad — fighting that wastes Chad's human and material potentials.

The TMC chairman asserted that the firm principles the popular uprising has adopted in dealing with brothers, friends, and all countries in the world make Sudan adhere to the policies of peaceful coexistence and dialogue in order to solve any disputes, whether internal or among countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab said: We look forward to our brethren in Chad being able to solve their disputes peacefully in a way that would bring about stability for Chad and achieve relations of cooperation and amity with all Chad's neighbors. He affirmed Sudan's continuous readiness to offer every assistance for the continuous efforts aimed at reconciliation, and the unity of Chad and the prosperity of its people.

Ahmet Mad-Tongue, Chad's new ambassador in Khartoum, delivered a speech in which he conveyed to the TMC chairman Chadian President Hissein Habre's desire for meetings and dialogues with all Chadian brothers who are outside Chad. He also conveyed to the TMC chairman the congratulations of Chad's Government and people to the Sudanese people on the victory of the April popular revolution.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahim Taha Ayyub attended the credentials ceremony.

Daf'allah Presides Over 2d Cabinet Meeting 2 Jun

JN031312 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah presided over the second Cabinet meeting yesterday evening. At the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister briefed the Cabinet on the tour he and his delegation had made of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Gulf countries. He said that the tour achieved its objectives and that the support they had found in these countries far exceeded the delegation's expectations. In this respect, the prime minister referred to King Fahd's words to the Sudanese delegation that Saudi Arabia will not only share its food with Sudan but will exert efforts with its fraternal countries in the Gulf and its friends in the world to support Sudan.

The foreign minister told the Cabinet that a committee was formed at the Foreign Ministry to follow up the results of the visit. The prime minister said that a mini-economic council had been set up charged with the task of preaparing projects that would benefit from the Gulf countries' positive stands.

The prime minister also briefed the Cabinet on the enthusiasm by Sudanese communities in all the countries visited by the delegation. The prime minister stressed that Sudanese abroad are eager to support their country and expect quick steps to be taken that would allow them to send their savings to Sudan.

The Cabinet was also briefed by Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and irrigation minister, on his latest visit to Egypt. Aru stressed that the purpose of the visit was to discuss the status of the Nile waters agreement. With respect to the Jonglei Canal, it was agreed to carry out development projects simulataneous with the digging of the canal. Aru added that agreement was also reached on the need to discuss the two countries' joint projects in this sphere in the presence of the other Nile basin countries. Aru said that during his recent visit to Egypt he sensed that the Egyptian brothers are eager to maintain special relations with Sudan.

After this, the Cabinet discussed the Military Council's Decision No 30 on the establishment of central ministries and the definition of their prerogatives. The Cabinet approved some recommendations submitted by the ministers in this respect and amended others.

Samuel Aru Returns From 5-Day Visit to Egypt

Makes Statement

JN021550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — Samuel Aru Bol, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower, returned to Sudan today after a 5-day working visit to Egypt. He said that he discussed with Egyptian officials a number of issues pertaining to the Jonglei Canal, where work has stopped since 1983. Discussions also touched on the Nile waters agreement. Samuel Aru added that the two sides agreed to concentrate on the development of the Jonglei project after achieving peace in the south.

Samuel Aru also said that he studied with the Egyptian officials some joint projects among the Nile basin countries, foremost of which was the Albert project. He pointed out that any project between any two Nile basin countries should be implemented with the participation of the other countries as observers so that no country will be harmed by any agreement. He also announced that the Ministry of Irrigation and Waterpower is currently reviewing the development plans for the Jonglei area and is preparing an integrated plan to be offered to Sudan and Egypt for approval as a basis for development in the canal area. He added that he stressed to the Egyptian officials that Sudan builds its relations wtih neighboring countries on the basis of good-neighborliness, affirming the distinguished relations between Egypt and Sudan. He also said that the Egyptian officials affirmed their support for Sudan in its new march and independent policy, and that they respect the independent decision-making in Sudan.

Briefs Siwar al-Dhahab

JN031755 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1709 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower, has announced that during his recent visit to Egypt he sensed Egyptian officials' full support for the popular uprising in Sudan. This came in a statement to SUNA following his meeting with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, here this morning. Aru briefed Siwar al-Dhahab on his talks with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and senior Egyptian officials.

Aru also conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab Egypt's agreement to increase opportunities for Sudanese students from the southern regions to study in Egyptian universities and higher institutes as an Egyptian contribution to promoting education, which was paralyzed during the hateful May regime.

Minister Hamid Discusses Domestic, Foreign Policies

EA292048 Dakar PANA in English 1927 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 29 May (PANA) — The new Sudanese Government is "utterly and completely committed to a political solution and not a military solution to the problems of southern Sudan," declared the country's minister of information, Muhammed Bashir Hamid, in Dakar this evening.

Mr Hamid, who is attending the inter-governmental council of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in the Senegalese capital, was speaking at a press conference on the current situation in Sudan.

He praised Col John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), for being "one of the first Sudanese to take up arms against the Numayri regime". He said that the government "has tried to make contact with Garang to ask him to join the government and end the fighting in the south. Envoys have been sent to Garang and certain progress has been made in this direction."

The government hoped to discuss the southern question at a national conference in Khartoum "at which all parties will be represented, and which will try to come out with an agreement acceptable to all".

Contacts with Col Garang "will continue", stressed Mr Hamid, "and all efforts will be made to persuade him to join in the negotiations". There was "no reason" for Col Garang not to join the government, he said.

Asked if the government would renew the war in the south if Col Garang refused to negotiate, the minister gave a categorical denial. "If Garang refuses to engage in negotiations, we will continue our attempts until he is convinced," said Mr Hamid. He strongly stressed that the government wanted to solve the southern question politically and not by force of arms.

The minister also emphasized the transitional nature of the new regime. There was "no question at all" of the government extending its stay in office. It would hand over power to an elected government after a period of a year. "Personally, I would like this period to end as soon as possible," the minister added, "so that I can go back to my teaching at the university."

On Sudan's foreign policy, Mr Hamid said that "our attitude is one of good-neighbourliness with all neighbouring states". He

saw no contradiction between restoring good relations with Libya and Ethiopia and maintaining Sudan's traditional ties with Egypt.

Although Sudan would like Egypt to return the deposed dictator, Ja'far Numayri, he stressed that "We don't want Numayri's position in Egypt to become an issue that will affect our relations".

He added that there was a possibility that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Khartoum and Tripoli might allow Sudan to play a role as mediator between Libya and Egypt. In such mediation "perhaps we will succeed, perhaps we will fail, but we shall do our duty".

Replying to a question as to whether Sudan would continue relying on aid from the USA, or would turn to the Soviet Union, Mr Hamid said: "We will accept aid from whatever source, from whatever country, provided it does not affect our sovereignty or our diplomatic freedom of action". He made it clear that this meant that there could be no foreign military bases on Sudanese territory. "Military bases or forces of any other country in Sudan are quite unacceptable to us," he declared.

Sudan intended to follow "an even-handed policy" as between the USA and the Soviet Union, "not favouring one super-power over the other". Sudan had already begun to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, the minister added.

Asked about whether Islamic laws (Shariah) would be retained in Sudan, Mr Hamid said that this was "a rather sensitive question at present". But everyone, he continued, agreed that "the Shariah law as applied by Numayri is not acceptable. That was not Islam. Some of the practices of the Numayri regime ran counter to Islam".

What had been decided so far, he said, was to stop the "bad practices" and "leave it to the people to decide what sort of constitution they want, an Islamic one, a secular one or a combination of both".

Mr Hamid stressed the new freedoms enjoyed by the Sudanese media, in which all political viewpoints were now being heard. He said that he was the first Sudanese minister of information to be criticized in the country's press "and I am very pleased about that".

Minister Returns From News Agency Meetings in Dakar

JN031538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 3 JUN 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of culture and information, returned to Khartoum from Dakar at dawn today after heading a Sudanese delegation to meetings of the governing council of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, which stems from the council of OAU African information ministers held in Senegal 27-30 May. During his presence in Dakar, the minister held a press conference in which he talked about the situation in Sudan in the wake of the popular uprising.

Supply Minister Calls For Investigation Cooperation

JN011050 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA) — The Commerce and Supply Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid has directed employees at his ministry Thursday to assist in uncovering corruption during the defunct regime and that is by presenting information to his person or the attorney general in order to facilitate investigations in cases of corruption.

Finance Minister Leaves for U.S. To Discuss Debt

JN031454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, left for Washington at noon today at the head of a high-ranking delegation. The minister will hold talks with officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank concerning Sudan's debts to the fund, which amount to $127 million. This is prior to the meeting with the Club of Paris member-states in order to reschedule Sudan's debits, which amount to $2 billion.

TMC To Send Delegation to South for Election Talks

EA031528 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has resolved to hold joint monthly meetings with the Council of Ministers to consider and issue directives on many political, security, and economic issues. This was decided in the TMC's weekly meeting yesterday in the People's Palace with Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab in the chair.

The TMC also discussed many internal political issues, in light of which it was decided to send a joint delegation of the TMC and the Council of Ministers to the southern regions to prepare the general atmosphere for the forthcoming elections.

The TMC also discussed the security report and was satisfied with security conditions in the country. It will be recalled that the council formed a political committee of its members to chart a plan to cover the security vacuum both inside and outside in the country. [Sentence as heard]

Attorney General Forms Investigation Committee

JN031132 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has issued a decision to form a committee under [name indistinct] to carry out investigations of political and non-political detainees in the Upper Nile Region.

His excellency also ordered that a committee be formed, under Mrs Khadijah Mustafa, the adviser at the Attorney General's Office, to investigate complaints about and violations in the Sudanese Industrial Bank.

Attorney General Dissolves Committee on Bank

JN021745 Khartoum SUNA in English 1712 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) — The Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati issued a decree dissolving the fact-finding committee formed recently to investigate the Bank of Sudan's activity and the banking work as general which embraced in its membership advisor (female) from the attorney general and three members from the Bank of Sudan trade union committee.

Justifying the dissolving decree the attorney general said the decision came as a result of the advisor's apology to go in her task. [Sentence as received] Besides it was necessary to change the three representatives of the Bank of Sudan because they did not inform the attorney general of their membership in the bank's trade union the matter which will drop the required principle of neutrality needed for this task.

National Alliance Discusses Draft Constitution

JN011858 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — In a series of meetings recently, the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties discussed the draft constitution drawn up by the committee for revising the constitution and decided that this draft is not consistent with the agreement concluded during a meeting between the Transitional Military Council and the National Alliance last month. The National Alliance secretary general and official spokesman of the alliance pointed out that the agreement provides for a constituent assembly to be elected during the transitional period to work out a permanent constitution, but the draft provides that a constituemnt assembly will be elected during the transitional period and that another transitional period will be set.

The secretary general added that the agreement provides for adopting the 1956 constitution, amended in 1964, after making some additions regarding the issue of regional rule and the south, pointing out that the proposed constitution has been distributed to national front members to be discussed.

On the other hand, the Sudanese Front for National Salvation will hold a meeting tomorrow evening to discuss a draft constitution for the transitional period, prepare for the joint meeting with the TMC, and discuss issues pertaining to the current sitation in the country.

'Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the National Alliance, has said that draft constitution for the transitional period conflicts with the charter on which the TMC has agreed. He explained that the draft gives the TMC the right to legislate throughout the transitional period, a fact that will reduce the Council of Ministers' authority. The draft also gives the TMC the right to appoint the regional governments. The draft introduces Islamic law, a subject of dispute that should be discussed with other major subjects in the political arena aside from the draft. He added that the draft allows the TMC to carry out political ostracism, a move that conflicts with the democratic course.

National Trade Union Alliance Issues Statements

On Domestic Issues

JN021607 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — The National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties issued a statement today on both the national and general issues of the country. The alliance calls for the need to adhere to the 1956 constitution, which was amended in 1964 and further amended in 1985 in light of an agreement between the Transitional Military Council and the Sudanese Front for National Salvation — an agreement that grants the Council of Ministers all its current powers under the 1956 constitution, amended in 1964. The statement also calls for ending the state of emergency, canceling the military governors' posts in the regions and turning their power over to civilian organs, and liquidating the defunct May regime. It also calls on the Transitional National Government to take legal measures to ask the Egyptian Government to hand over the deposed president, Ja'far Numayri.

The National Alliance also calls for dismissing all those who occupied constitutional posts in the defunct May regime and purging the civil service, the judiciary, and the banking sector. The alliance calls for refusing to employ any member of the dissolved security organ in the regular forces, for establishing a security unit at the Ministry of Interior with specific missions and tasks, and for dissolving the National Youth Council. The statement also calls for canceling the laws enacted in September 1983, and every other law that restricts freedoms. It also stresses the need to dissolve the Sudan's Worker Federation, the Sudan's Peasant Federation, the employees and professional trade unions, and the Sudanese Students Union; to reconsider the federations laws; and to annex the office of the trade unions' registrar to the Attorney General's office.

Regarding the economy and ways to overcome the current economic crisis, the statement calls for exerting serious efforts to build a developed, civilized, and modern state on the basis of sound scientific planning and to raise the standard of living. It also calls for continuing dialogue with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and to enable all groups in the south to participate in the dialogue. It stressed the need to normalize relations with the neighboring states and to adopt a good neighbor policy. The statement calls on the government to consult with the alliance to prepare the elections law as soon as possible in order to elect a constituent assembly and form a technical committee to prepare the draft constitution.

On Lebanon

JN031337 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — The Alliance of Trade Unions issued a statement yesterday on the situation in Lebanon. The statement says that the alliance observes with concern the fighting raging in the Lebanese arena [words indistinct] in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps.

The statement points out that all this is a link in a conspiracy aimed at fragmenting Lebanon, turning it into weak petty states

under the umbrella of the Zionist alliance, and destroying the Palestinian resistance and the nationalist movement in preparation for terminating the Palestinian people's cause and cutting the Lebanese nationalist movement down to a size, as is sought by U.S. imperialism and its ally the Zionist entity.

The statement asserts that the alliance strongly supports the Palestinian revolution under the PLO in its legitimate right to struggle against the Zionsit enemy. The statement also points out that the alliance of trade unions fully realizes the Sudanese people's stand toward the Palestine cause — the Sudanese people which imposed the three no's of Khartoum and condemned the rule of tyrant Numayri for moving the Falashas.

The statement urges the Lebanese nationalist movement, particularly the Progressive Socialist Party, to work in order to champion the interests of Arab Lebanon and to stand on the side of its natural allies. The statement also urges the Arab movement to support the Palestinian people, who are struggling in the battle of honor and dignity against imperialism and Zionism.

Muslim Brotherhood Official Views National Issues

GF021832 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Doha, 2 Jun (QNA) — Dr Hasan al-Turabi, guide of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood organization, said that the success of democracy in his country depends on the establishment of political blocs capable of maintaining the country's stability and independence and on a collective national spirit by all the major and minor parties in order to maintain unity.

In an interview with the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* published today, Dr al-Turabi said that Sudan's economic problem requires joint popular and government action to ease the acute famine first. He pointed out that the radical solution to the problem is left for the political method after the transitional period. The possibility of solving the economic problem will become clear in light of the impending government system. He expressed optimism regarding the possibility of forming a civilian government after the transitional period. He said that the current circumstances prompt the military council more than ever before not to participate in the authority.

Answering a question on the multiplicity of political parties in Sudan Dr al-Turabi said that political dispersion in a country like Sudan means that there is a chance for great disorder. He warned that some of these parties are linked with foreign forces and have no connections with the Sudanese people or with bases inside.

Hasan al-Turabi pointed out that the objectives of the Islamic movement in Sudan are represented by the maintenance of an independent and moderate foreign policy that does not serve any major power and the maintenace of balance in relations with the Arab brothers, especially since Sudan needs the support of the Arab countries to confront the crises facing it.

Regarding Egyptian-Sudanese relations, al-Turabi said that regardless of anything these relations remain strategic and essential for both countries. However, he stressed the necessity of freeing the relations between the two countries from the impurities of military and security axes. He also said that these relations should not constitute a base for U.S. or Eastern interference. He said that the question of the stay of former president Ja'far Numayri in Egypt or his extradition to Sudan should not spoil relations between the two countries. He said: Our relations with Egypt are greater than that and the consequencies which may result from deterioration in relations could be much more dangerous than the issue of Numayri.

Regarding the question of southern Sudan, the guide of the Muslim Brotherhood said that the question does not only concern John Garang because he does not represent all the southern political forces. He stressed that settlement should be made with the participation of all the fighting and non-fighting parties. He said that the settlement should be reached collectively and decisively within the framework of a conference that includes all the political forces in order to ensure a unanimous decision by the nation, north and south, on the settlement.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr al-Turabi called for forming an Arab Islamic pressure force to bring about a just solution to the question of war, especially since individual mediations have proved to be ineffective. He pointed out that Sudanese-Iranian relations may be normalized shortly.

Islamic Front Comments on Demonstrations in 'Atbarah

JN031258 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — 'Umar al-Imam, member of the Political Bureau of the National Islamic Front, has said that the provocations and disturbances perpetrated by certain communist elements and their lackeys during the front's rally in 'Atbarah, Northern Region, last Friday are considered a serious sign and warning of anarchy at the beginning of the democratic march in the country.

Al-Imam affirmed in a press statement that the front's march, which has attracted everyone who follows the Islamic method in the country, will forge ahead and not stop. He said that the multitudes that join the front daily and the thousands that heard the front's voice in 'Atbarah will not be deterred by such foolish actions. He said the hatred of the enemies of the Islamic movement against this blessed march is increasing with every passing day.

Al-Imam said: The motives behind such actions, which lack the most basic fundamentals of morality and democracy and are perpetrated by forces hostile to democracy by virtue of their ideological and philosphical roots, will not prevent us from forging ahead and upholding the flag of: There is no God but Allah. Al-Imam called on the Transitional Military Council, government, and police organs to stop these abnormal elements from threateneing the country's security and unity.

The rally held by the National Islamic Front on Friday witnessed disturbances by some citizens who threw stones at the speakers' rostrum, necessitating intervention by police forces and the use of tear gas to stop the disturbances. 'Umar al-Imam addressed the rally and condemned the disturbances. He said that they were communist inspired. Other speakers accused the Communists,

Ba'thists, and Nasirites of perpetrating the disturbances out of their failure to resort to the method of objective dialogue. They said that they will pay them back twofold. They said that the front's supporters in 'Atbarah will prevent any political rallies, including the Ba'thist rally scheduled to take place tomorrow, Tuesday.

A demonstration had roamed the streets of 'Atbarah just before the rally in which the marchers shouted slogans against the rally's organizers.

Over 30,000 Ethiopian Refugees Return Home

JN031111 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 3 (SUNA) — Over 30,000 Ethiopian refugees have returned home as good rains continued to improve their parched and drought-stricken land that was abandoned by its citizens. The Refugees Assistant Commissioner Hasan 'Atiyah said Sunday.

Steady rains have been registered in the Tegre Province of Ethiopia bordering Sudan and the commissioner's office is providing every assistance to refugees who wish to return home. About 29000 refugees have already left Wad Sherifai camp last week alone.

Section of Eastern Region Declared Disaster Area

JN011042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA) — Eastern Region Acting Military Governor Gen. Fu'ad Ahmad Salih has declared (Gimam) a disaster area and immediately called for extra food provisions and more wards for the sick besides appealing to international relief organizations for necessary assistance.

The general made a tour of the camp which hosts about 15,000 famine and disease ridden citizens escaping severe drought in this Eastern Region yesterday. He also visited a similar camp (Idargai) which hosts 5,000 others.

Radio SPLA Announces Battle Actions in South

31 May

EA312351 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent at the Rhino Battalion Headquarters told Radio SPLA that Lieutenant Colonel P.S.C. Martin Makur Aleyo, the commander of Rhino Battalion disclosed to him that enemy troops have become increasingly active in Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area and especially in (Aweil) and (Gogrial) respectively. Citing some of the most recent attrocities by enemy soldiers in their stepped up brutalization campaign against citizens, Lieutenant Colonel P.S.C. Martin Makur Aleyo told our correspondent that an enemy patrol operating between (Gogrial) and (Aweil) killed recently 26 innocent citizens in (Akond) area, 30 miles northwest of (Gogrial) where there are no SPLA units. The same enemy patrol has not been reported to be moving towards (Mayentwi), 65 miles north of (Gogrial) where they will be expected to commit more massacres.

Mine Kills Government Troops

LD312346 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from its correspondent in Upper Nile administrative area said that a land mine planted by SPLA forces blew up an army Magirus truck with registration plate No 8052, 2 miles away from Nasir at a place clled (Tugtug). This incident which occured on 26 May 1985, left 27 enemy soldiers dead and seriously wounded 9. In a similar but more daring action, the engineers unit of Cobra Battalion under the command of Lieutenant (Yak Da Yak) penetrated to the interior of Bor town laying a land mine which on 26 May 1985 completely demolished an army Magirus truck, killing five soldiers and wounding seven.

3 June

EA031635 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA say that Cobra and Rad Battalions under the overall command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and zonal commander of Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas, continued siege and attacks on Bor town, the capital of Jonglei Province.

On 1 June 1985, Rad Battalion under the command of Major Benjamin Makur attacked (Langbar) Garrison, 3 km north of Bor town, and shelled the enemy garrison headquarters inside Bor town located in the house of Ngor Nyal Deng on the River Nile. The attacks and shelling were carried out by Lieutenant Maker Beng Maj, Lieutenant Mading Achik Chuol, Lieutenant Ajyang Deng Byar, Lieutenant Joseph Jok Ngor, and Lieutenant Majak Riak, besides Lieutenant Kual Ajak. The attacks started at 0530.

Yesterday on 2 June 1985, Cobra Battalion under the command of Major Bona Abang Bol attacked (Pana Bayt) garrison, 5 km south of Bor, and attacked Bor airport garrison 3 km east of Bor simultaneously starting at 1530. In the attacks one tank, two mortars, and two BRNO general purpose machineguns were destroyed. The enemy lost three officers killed and an undetermined number of other ranks killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, Zindiyyah Battalion under the command of Major Peter Samuel Bany Deng continued its operations in the Pok-Pap-Ayod area.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Conducts Tour of Southeast Region

EA020949 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has continued his working visit to Harerge region which he began last Monday leading a delegation of high ranking party and government officials. He toured Galadin, Werder, Kebri Dehar, Gode, Kelafo, and Degehbur Provinces, inspected ongoing political, social, and economic activities and gave directives on actions to be taken in line with the construction of a new system. Present during the comrade secretary general's tour of Harerge were Comrade Fiseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPE Central Committee; members of the WPE Central Committee; ministers; commissioners; and experts of various sectores.

During this tour, our comrade revolutionary leader inspected the way of life of the people found in this eastern part of our country and development activities in progress. The main aim of the visit is to assess and to take action in order to create favorable conditions under which the people of Harerge region, which covers one-fifth of our country's total area and which is gifted with livestock wealth and other natural resources, can benefit from these resources to build their economy in a reliable way and improve their lives.

Our comrade revolutionary leader toured and inspected Denane and Mustahil Districts in Gode Province, Kore area in Kebre Dehar Province, all of which have fertile soil, thousands of livestock, and [word indistinct] which are necessary for the implementation of this plan. He gave directives to experts and officials on development action to be taken to use these natural resources properly and to adjust the social and economic life of the community.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam inspected ongoing activities on preparing [as heard] water in the area for drinking and irrigation and gave directives on ways to achieve better results. Our comrade revolutionary leader gave directives that social amenities, especially those destroyed by the arrogant Somali aggressors such as schools, medical institutions and other service-providing institutions, should be strengthened and extended in order to provide the necessary services for the people complete with experienced manpower. He was briefed by provincial and district WPE first secretaries, provincial district administrators and representatives of public organizations on problems encountered, number and interest of the people.

During his visit, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam toured historical places of Welwel, Koreh, Degehbur, Hebrhi Dehar and Warder where our brave fathers were led by commanders like Dejazmatch Afework, Fitawrari Alemayehu Goshu, Kegnazmatch Omar Samatar, and others who struggled and fell with honor to protect their country's territory, honor, and freedom from being violated by enemies. He laid the foundation stones of monuments to be constructed in these places in memory of beloved members of the revolutionary army, heroes who made sacrifices when they destroyed the Somali aggressors.

Drought Centers To Deploy Workers, Students

EA010040 Dakar PANA in English 1455 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 May (PANA): Ethiopian workers and students of institutions of higher learning and teacher training establishments will be deployed as from early June in rehabilitation localities.

The Ethiopian daily paper *HERALD* reported today that the educational institutions, which are located in Addis Ababa would deploy [word indistinct] who will stand along side the drought affected compatriots in response to the national call to translate into deeds the rehabilitation programme. The paper quoted member of the Central Committee of Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Lema Guetema as saying the problem facing Ethiopia demanded utmost participation on the part of all members of the society.

Briefing teachers, students and representatives of the institutions on the programme yesterday at the Congress Hall of WPE in Addis Ababa, the paper said Mr Guetema stressed that intellectuals have to be on the vanguard in their participation so as to ensure the success of the Ethiopian revolution and its gains.

Mr Guetema noted that the campaign would serve both students and teachers to conduct studies and research [word indstinct] natural resources besides offering them an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the livelihood, culture, and customs of the rural people. He explained that the efforts being made by the Ethiopian Government in providing agricultural implements and other necessary facilities adding that 15,000 WPE cadres and professionals [word indistinct] government agencies and mass organizations were deployed to help the people affected by drought in every possible way.

At the meeting representatives of the primary WPE committee of the University of Ethiopia and of teachers and the university administration, reaffirmed their readiness to help the drought victims with their knowledge and labour power and actively participate in the campaign to transform their lives from a situation of death to that of normal life. The papers said similar briefings [words indistinct] where there are other similar educational institutions.

Eritrean Statement on 'Fierce Battles,' Sieges

GF031740 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] Doha, 3 June (QNA) — The United Eritrean Liberation Army broke the Ethiopian siege on Eritrean refugees and prevented the Ethiopian forces from massacring them. These refugees included Eritreans hit by the drought and who were on their way to the liberated Eritrean countryside. Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation

Front [ELF] the united organization in the Gulf region currently visiting Doha, said that the Eritrean Liberation Army broke this siege following fierce battles lasting 2 days against Ethiopian forces. He added: As a result of these battles which were in the regions of Bacra and (Jash) near Barentu and Aicota in Western Eritrea, 300 Ethiopian soldiers were killed wounded and a large quantity of arms and equipment was captured.

In a statement to QNA, the Eritrean official said that the ELF is ready to enter into direct negotiations with Ethiopia, without preconditions, to reach a peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue. He added that this solution must guarantee the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination and achieve stability in the African Horn with the Ethiopian people.

He called on Arab and Islamic countries and humane organizations and institutions to cooperate with the Eritrean Red Crescent and Red Cross societies to combat famine and the effects of drought from which 1 million Eritreans are suffering. He praised the efforts of the Qatari Red Crescent toward solving the drought problem in Eritrea, which have lessened the intensity of effects on Eritreans.

KENYA

President Moi Leaves for Visits to SFRY, Austria

EA021656 Nairobi KNA in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 2 Jun: President Daniel arap Moi left Nairobi this morning at the start of a 4-day state visit to Yugoslavia and 3 days state visit to Austria. The presidential plane took off from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after 1130 a.m.

During his visit to the two countries, the president will hold talks with his hosts, Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic of the SFRY and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of the Federal Republic of Austria. President Moi is accompanied by, among others, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale; the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the minister for commerce and industry, Mr Peter Okondo; and a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Hussein Maalim Mohamed; and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

SOMALIA

Halgan Notes Defection of 40 Government Troops

EA032042 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A report we have received from the 8th Division of Major (Gawido) Headquarters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia wing of the Somali opposition forces says that on 1 June 1985 40 armed soldiers, formerly of the 5th Brigade of the 21st Division based in Belet Ouen in Hiran region defected to the Major (Gawido) Division following a mutiny by the battalions and units of the 5th Brigade of the 21st Division of the Siad regime forces. In an interview, the defectors disclosed that other soldiers took advantage of the rebellion and took to the bush. Questioned on the state of the Somali forces and on their view of the struggle of the Somali opposition forces, the defectors said the Somali Armed Forces are no longer prepared to defend the Mogadishu regime, which is now using them to oppress and massacre their own people, while they see the struggle by the Somali opposition forces as a legitimate struggle through which the sovereignty of Somalia can be redeemed.

CHAD

Bardai Commentary on Sudanese Political Changes

AB310930 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 30 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Will the year 1985, which is about to enter its 6th month, bring changes in geostrategy or bring a balance in the relations between holders of progressive ideas and those holding archaic ideas? Whatever the case, certain new facts about our continent indicate the growing impact it exerts on the rest of the world. The political change which has come about in Sudan under the pressure of the popular massess and which was warmly welcomed by the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and the National Liberation Council [CNL], has provoked insomnia over the Atlantic and at the same time fomented troubles and doubt on the part of some African regimes that are manipulated by the United States in particular and the West in general.

Indeed, ever since the new Sudanese leaders, with General Siwar al-Dhahab at their head, undertook to normalize their country's relations with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Ethiopia, and especially since the historic visit to Tripoli and Addis Ababa by high-ranking Sudanese delegations and the return visit to Khartoum by a large Libyan delegation led by Major Jallud, imperialist and reactionary circles seem to have lost their confidence and their sense of direction in this part of Africa. The anxiety of the imperialists and their local lackeys is most noticeable concerning the signing of cooperation agreements between Sudan and Libya and the stopover in the Sudanese capital by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi after his visit to Burundi and Rwanda.

Yet, what is there to tremble about when African states and more especially African neighboring countries renew their ties and try to eliminate the tension on their borders and eschew belligerence? In fact, the present attitude of the imperialists toward the rekindling of relations between Sudan and Libya and Sudan and Ethiopia shows the extent to which rectifications have been made in the status quo in this region. Therefore, the arrival in Khartoum last Tuesday of Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is nothing surprising. He will try to halt the developing trend, as observers note, in this part of Africa vital to American strategy. Thus it can be seen that the noisy promise of aid to Sudan to cope with the effects of the drought is nothing more than a ploy to bring Sudan into the Western orbit. However, it is highly unlikely that the imperialists' corrupt use of food can stop the historic advance of the Sudanese people toward their total independence, freedom and rehabilitation.

The overthrow of agent Numayri which was taken as an insult in Washington, did not help the plans of the imperialist, as was manifest by the tough stand taken by the largest country in Africa. The torment is equally great in certain reactionary regimes to whom the denunciation of the Camp David accord by the new Sudanese leaders and the announcement by the new Sudanese prime minister on the abolition of major agreements concluded between Egypt and Sudan under the Numayri regime have dealt a major blow. But that is not all: The raising of Sudanese voices calling for the extradition of agent Numayri currently in exile in Egypt has deeply embarrassed Sudan's northern neighbor.

In Ndjamena, the recent dispatch of a Sudanese envoy seems not to have succeeded in relieving the anxieties of the group in Ndjamena. It is known that this group's base of retreat is situated somewhere on the Chadian-Sudanese border, and it is also known that under Numayri it served as a training and recruitment ground for the American imperialist agent forces of Habre.

All these considerations bring us to assert that the post-Numayri Sudan is a new nightmare for the imperialists and the reactionaries.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Nguema To Leave for Official Visit to France

AB010930 Paris AFP in French 0916 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Paris, 1 Jun (AFP) — Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, is expected in Paris on Monday for a 3-day official, working visit during which he will hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on means of strengthening France-Equatorial Guinea cooperation.

GABON

Joint Gabon-Zaire Cooperation Meeting Opens

AB032128 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The third session of the Gabon-Zaire Joint Cooperation Commission opened this morning in Libreville. The 4-day meeting is presided over jointly by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Martin Bongo of Gabon and Mokolo wa Mpombo of Zaire.

Apart from reviewing the exchanges that took place since the Kinshasa session in 1981 and during which the guidelines of the bilateral cooperation were worked out, it was learned from sources close to the Gabonese Foreign Ministry that the two sides will also discuss the possibility of strengthening cooperation, in particular in the fields of trade, culture, sports, agriculture, computer science, telecommunications, education, and movement of persons.

GHANA

ANC Leader Tambo Continues Visit to Accra

Educational Assistance Pledged

AB312044 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa is to upgrade the standard of education of its members to meet the requirements of other African countries. This was disclosed by the leader of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, when he met the secretary for education, Miss Joyce Aryee, in Accra today.

According to Mr Tambo, the low level of education among the youth of the ANC can be attributed to their involvement in the struggle against racism which has, of late, made the boycotting of classes necessary. The ANC leader said the South African government is presently facing problems with skilled labor. This is because it has denied the blacks the opportunity to take up jobs by inviting people from abroad.

Miss Aryee said the Ministry of Education would increase the intake of students from the liberation movements in southern Africa. She also announced plans to intensify orientation courses for the students and also arrange for their easy entry into Ghanaian institutions. Miss Aryee called on African countries to continue to give a little bit of moral support and sacrifice a little for the freedom fighters to achieve an overall liberation of Africa. For, as she put it, without political independence and cooperation between African countries, the continent, with all its resources, would continue to be poor.

Tambo Urges Offensive

AB020949 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, said at Cape Coast yesterday that despite attempts by the apartheid regime and its allies to thwart the nationalist struggle, support for the liberations movements is increasing. There is therefore a greater commitment of the majority of the people toward the total liberation of South Africa.

Speaking when he called on the central regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Baidoo, Mr Tambo said however that it is dangerous for the nationalists to be complacent. He explained that the struggle must continue until the last vestiges of colonialism and apartheid are dislodged from the African Continent. He said the racist regime is deceiving the world with some cosmetic reforms, emphasizing that there is nothing happening. Apartheid, he said, cannot be reformed by stages. It must be destroyed with the support of all independent states and the world community.

At the University of Cape Coast, where he addressed the students, Mr Tambo stated that there is now an increased awareness in the United States toward the liberation of South Africa. According to Mr Tambo, there is also the need for African governments to launch the offensive against the apartheid regime.

Welcoming Mr Tambo, the regional secretary assured the ANC delegation of the moral support of Ghanaians toward the liberation war. Colonel Baidoo asked the congress to have the courage to intensify the struggle. Mr Tambo was accompanied by Mr Jonnn Makatuni, head of ANC International Department.

GUINEA

French Minister Dumas Renews Ties During Visit

AB031914 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Conakry, 3 Jun (AFP) — Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations, on Monday ended a visit of a few hours to Conakry which marked a renewal of French-Guinean cooperation.

Mr Dumas, who arrived on Sunday evening within the framework of a tour of some of France's traditional friendly countries, was received in audience by head of state Colonel Lansana Conte, who has been ruling the country since the Army took power in April 1984.

The French minister, together with his Guinean counterpart, Captain Facine Toure, took part in the signing of three financial agreements of the Aid and Cooperation Fund, and laid the cornerstone for the construction of the garage of the Conakry Bus Company. These ceremonies offered the Guinean foreign minister the occasion to reaffirm the Francophile option of Guinea, a country which has resolutely turned toward France and other Western countries for assistance to revive the economy which was left in ruins by Sekou Toure's regime. "If we cannot do everything with France (in the field of cooperation), we will do as much as possible with her," affirmed Capt Toure who stated that Guinea expected from France not only material and technical assistance, but also hoped to benefit from French experience. Mr Dumas disclosed that the signing of the three financial agreements marked the beginning of a renewed cooperation.

The first agreement, which involves a sum of Fr5 million, concerns urban trasnportation in Conakry. It involves the setting up of a pilot bus line, and giving assistance to the artisan sector of transportation by providing a maintenance and organization service. The project, which will also benefit from financial assistance from the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, and technical assistance from Renault Industrial Vehicles, includes the creation of a development company and a maintenance company, both with dominant private participation, and the supply of 25 buses.

The second agreement concerns French assistance to economic and financial administration. It involves a subsidy of Fr800,000 for technial assistance (three advisers for economy and finance, customs, treasury, budget and taxes). This assistance will help Guinea to raise its "resistance" capability at the ongoing negotiations for economic and monetary reforms with donor countries.

The third agreement concerns gold prospecting at Kouroussa in upper Guinea. This prospecting is to be carried out by the French Bureau for Geological and Mineral Research within a company which also includes the Guinean state and a Saudi company 'Al Barack.

Mr Dumas left Conakry late this morning for Niamey, the third and last leg of his African tour.

MALI

Traore Receives SDAR, Togolese Foreign Ministers

AB031842 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], and president of the republic, successively received in audience at 0830 and at 0900 the Saharan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, and the Togolese foreign minister, Mr Koffi Amegah. Development in the Western Sahara situation and the next OAU summit were the subjects discussed at the audience granted to the Saharan minister. At the end of the audience, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, the SDAR foreign minister, stressed that efforts at reaching a negotiated solution in Western Sahara still remain deadlocked. Mr Ibrahim Hakim speaks with Tchamba Mathieu Kone:

[Begin recording] [Hakim] I just delivered a message from President Mohamed Abdel Aziz to his brother, President Moussa Traore. This message is, first of all, within the framework of bilateral relations between the Republic of Mali and the SDAR, and next concerns the prevailing situation in Western Sahara and the war between my country and Morocco. Of course, we also discussed the African situation, in general, and, in particular, the liberation problems in southern Africa.

[Kone] But here in particular, precisely in Western Sahara, does the situation remain deadlocked, that is to say, a military conflict as (?opposed) to direct contact between the parties in conflict, the Polisario Front and Morocco, as recommended by the OAU?

[Hakim] Well, as you know, the OAU has outlined ways and means of reaching a settlement of this conflict between my country and Morocco. And Resolution 104 of the 19th summit of the OAU adopted by the United Nations — the various meetings of the United Nations — is the legal, political, logical [words indistinct] framework for a settlement, chosen by the international community and in the first place by our continent. But Morocco continues to refuse this framework and prefers to pursue the war and this is one of the points I discussed with the president. Morocco is entering a very serious phase which consists of wanting to incite other countries of the region into the war and reverting to the situation that prevailed in 1975 which is extremely serious, because things have changed in the region since 1975, but Morocco, for tactical reasons, wants to involve other countries of the region in the war again. [End recording]

Concerning the second audience, talks were centered on the strengthening of ties of friendship and cooperation between Mali and Togo. The Togolese minister brought a message of friendship and solidarity from the Togolese people to the Malian people who are confronted with the hardships of the drought. It must be pointed out that the Togolese people presented 500 tons of cereals to Mali in aid for the people affected by the drought. The UDPM secretary general charged the minister to transmit to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the head of the Togolese People's Rally and the Togolese Government, and to the entire people of Togo sincere thanks for the assistance which is a symbolic gesture but very expressive of the bonds of friendship and solidarity among African countries. Mr Koffi Amegah speaks with Tchamba Mathieu Kone after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Amegah] I must first of all thank the head of state, who received me so fraternally [words indistinct]. I am charged by his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of the Togolese Republic, to bring him a message. Of course, this message concerns the good relations of friendship and fraternity existing, on one hand, between the two friendly presidents and between the two peoples, on the other. Evidently, it is this situation of general world crisis and particular crisis which directly hits Africa that has brought me here and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema sent me to his friend and brother with a message of friendship and solidarity.

[Kone] Mr Minister, one of the current tragedies of Africa is the expulsions we witness here and there. In Mali, the head of state has always said: Every stranger is free [words indistinct]. Is that the case in Togo?

[Amegah] Well, who is called a stranger, in reality? First of all, within the framework of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and also of the ECOWAS each member of these two organizations does (?not want) to consider itself a stranger. However, the tendency is to act in such a way that each citizen of a member state feels at home in another member state. But then the introduced measures cannot not be subject to a value judgment, because it is the absolute sovereign right of a government to take measures it considers as being in its own interest. I will therefore not make any value judgment. One can only say that it is truly deplorable. [End recording]

Traore Receives Messages From Cuban Envoy

AB312200 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] and president of the Republic of Mali, received in audience this morning His Excellency Eduardo Barbin, the Cuban ambassador to Mali. The Cuban ambassador delivered to the head of state two messages from President Fidel Castro. One of the messages concerns the reelection of the president to the post of secretary general of the party during the UDPM's second ordinary congress. The other bears on the solidarity of the Cuban people with the people of Africa on the occasion of the celebration of African Liberation Day on 25 May 1985. The topics discussed during the audience include the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Mali, the forthcoming grand joint cooperation

meeting between the two countries, and the situation in Africa, Central America, and the rest of the world.

Present at the discussions were the secretary general of the Presidency and the head of state's diplomatic adviser. After the audience, the Cuban diplomat spoke to Lamine Coulibaly.

[Begin recording] [Barbin in Spanish fading into French translation] I was received by the president to whom I delivered two messages from the Cuban head of state, Comrade Fidel Castro. The first is a message of congratulations on President Moussa's reelection as secretary general of the UDPM. The second concerns the recent celebration of African Liberation Day and the 22d anniversary of the founding of the OAU. It also concerns the efforts being made by the Government of Mali, especially Gen Moussa Traore. At the meeting, we examined the relations of cooperation and the very close and excellent bonds of friendship existing between the two countries. [Passage indistinct]

[Coulibaly] Your Excellency, we know that the solution of the southern African problem is still far from being settled. Will you please tell us if the Cuban troops will always remain in southern Angola?

[Barbin] (?The withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola will depend on conditions that the fascist South African Government must fulfill). [Passage indistinct] It continues to give military aid to the UNITA gangsters. It still continues to sow terrorism in Cabinda. They even wanted to steal the petroleum installations there. They are terrorists. They continue to occupy Angolan territory. They do not want to withdraw. If they do not fulfill the conditions which we have already imposed, freely — conditions imposed by the governments of Cuba and Angola, there is no reason why Cuba should withdraw. The Cuban troops which are there enjoy a sovereign right by the Angolan Government. [End recording]

NIGER

Further on Raid by Commandos 'Trained in Libya'

AB030824 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Niamey, 2 Jun (AFP) — Two Niger soldiers were killed and another one seriously wounded in the night from 29 to 30 May in a raid carried out by a commando of 14 men — all of them Niger nationals — against the administrative subdivision of Tchin Tabaraden, in the northwest of Niger, about 500 km northeast of Niamey, an authoritative source announced today in Niamey.

The Republican Guard and the National Armed Forces fired back killing 1 of the assailants and capturing 11 others. Two members of the group "trained in Libya" managed to escape and are now being actively sought, the same source said.

During their interrogation, the captured members of the commando composed entirely of Niger Tuaregs from the region of Tchin Tabaraden, claimed that they had come from an unnamed neighboring country on board cross-country vehicles. According to the same source, their objective was to seize the weapons stored in the town in order to attack other localities.

According to the source, the commando raid has been ordered and financed by a group of Niger opponents living in Libya who were implicated in the coup attempt of 15 March 1976 against President Seyni Kountche's regime. Those opponents who include Kamed Moussa and Liman Chaffi are reported to be associates of Abdoulaye Diori, son of former President Hamani Diori, who was released from detention on 15 April 1984. According to Niger authorities, Abdoulaye Diori has been pursuing "subversive activities" from outside the country since his father was overthrown. The same source further notes that the attack took place at a time when "the Niger Government has clearly shown its desire to appease Niger opponents from the region," a traditionally very sensitive region.

It is further observed that some senior civil servants, from the Targuie ethnic group, who fled their country into Libya in August 1981 and who voluntarily returned home in 1984, have since been reinstated in the civil service. An authoritative source believes that the strategy of Niger opponents living in Libya is to "manifest their presence in their home region in order to make accomplices there with the view to destabilizing the area." The same source, however, will not formally accuse the Tripoli authorities for lack of evidence. Niger and Libya resumed diplomatic ties late in 1984 after their relations had been frozen for about 4 years.

President Kountche Receives France's Dumas

AB032130 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Head of State General Seyni Kountche received in audience this afternoon French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas who arrived in Niamey today from Conakry. After the audience, Roland Dumas explained to the press the purpose of his visit to Niamey. [Passage indistinct]

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Excluded From Resistance Meeting in Angola

MB031226 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The terrorist organization in Mozambique, the MNR, will not be participating in this week's meeting of the imperialist-backed organizations in the South African occupied area of southern Angola.

This was announced in Lisbon by a Portuguese leader of the MNR, Jorge Correia. Correia, whose organization has murdered hundreds of Mozambicans and several foreign technicians, operates openly in the Portuguese capital.

The meeting of bandit groups in southern Angola was to have included the MNR along with terrorist leaders from Angola, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Laos, and Nicaragua, but the sponsors of the meeting have apparently decided to exclude the MNR. Correia clamied that it was the MNR itself which decided to stay away from the meeting, but this claim is not supported by the organizers. The decision would appear to be a severe blow to the MNR, which has previously taken part in similar meetings of the counterrevolutionary organizations.

Political observers in Maputo note that the exclusion of the MNR from the planned meeting of puppet groups is not by itself proof of an imperialist decision to drop the MNR completely.

Machel Praises CSSR's Husak on Reelection

MB260823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed the wish that the existing ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between Mozambique and Czechoslovakia be strengthened for the good of the people, parties, and governments of the two countries. This is expressed in a congratulatory message sent to Gustav Husak on his reelection to the post of president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

In his message, Samora Machel said that Gustav Husak's reelection confirms his dedication to the just cause of peace, prosperity, and social well-being. Moreover, the Mozambican leader said he was certain that, under Gustav Husak's leadership, the Czechoslovak people will continue, as in the past, firm and determined in defense of the noble ideals of peace, socialism, and the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear catastrophe threatening our planet.

Belgian Foreign Minister Continues Visit

MB311232 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mozambique and Belgium signed in Maputo this afternoon an agreement on the shipping sector. As Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgium foreign relations minister said, this is the first step toward new agreements. Under the terms of the agreement, the two countries agreed to share equally the cargoes carried as well as the maintenance of ships from both countries. Speaking at the ceremony marking the signing of the agreement, the Belgian minister of foreignrelations said:

[Begin Tindemans recording in French followed by Portuguese translation]. I am sure that if the shipping sector is developed then your exports will bring positive results, and it will be through the development of these sectors that you will obtain the funds to make your country grow. And at the same time you will earn your place in the world. [End recording]

Isaias Muhate, deputy minister of the merchant navy, who represented the Mozambican Government at the ceremony, said that the main characteristic of the transport field is the union among peoples.

Joint Mozambique-Tanzania Meeting Opens

MB040724 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The 10th working session of the joint Mozambique-Tanzania Cooperation Committee opened in Maputo today. This session will analyze the implementation of the program outlined in the last meeting. The delegations are headed by Pascoal Mocumbi, Mozambican health minister, and by Mustafa Nyanganyi, Tanzanian minister of state in the president's office. A program of activities to be implemented during the 1985-86 period will be approved.

The cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania started before Mozambique's independence. In 1977, President Julius Nyerere and Samora Machel decided to further strengthen this cooperation in the political, economic and technical field, thus creating the joint cooperation committee between the two countries. Pascoal Mocumbi, leader of the Mozambican delegation, said at the start of the meeting:

[Begin recording] In this context, this meeting of the permanent joint cooperation committee in the economic, scientific, and cultural sectors between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania is again called to make a critical analysis of the efforts developed to implement the program of activities outlined at the last session. This critical analysis is important because it allows us not only to overcome the difficulties and problems but also to give new impetus to our cooperation so that it can satisfy the demands and legitimate hopes of our peoples. Using the results of the acquired experience and the guidelines drawn by our leaders, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and Marshal Samora Machel, we did not wait for the annual meeting of the committee to take control of the implementation of the program of activities. Throughout the year we closely followed the implementation of this program, and we were able to readjust some programs and to smooth out some difficulties in the implementation of the programs. Despite the present living conditions, which are being worsened by an international crisis, by a destabilization war being waged against us, and by the effects of natural disaters, we can say that since March 1984 until now our cooperation has achieved significant successes in the

several fields, namely in the fields of diplomacy, trade, education, health, transport, and communications. We were able to move forward, which demonstrates the viability and strength of our cooperation. [End recording]

In turn the Tanzanian minister of state, Mustafa Nyanganyi said:

[Begin Nyanganyi recording in English fading into Porutuguese translation] Since the formation of the permanent joint commission of cooperation, without a doubt substantial progress has been made, especially in the fields of trade and technical cooperation. In the area of trade, where there was no commercial exchange before 1977, the average trade exchange is presently estimated at 100 million shillings per year. This was achieved notwithstanding the serious economic difficulties caused by the current world recession and by the present economic order which favors the rich countries in the North. Our countries were adversely affected by natural disasters like drought and floodingseveral times during the period that our joint committee has been operating. Our industries have also been affected by a lack of fuel, water, and energy, and a lack of foreign exchange, which is vital to buy important spare parts and other much needed raw materials. Our countries have overcome some of these difficulties through the introduction of mutually advantageous mechanisms, by establishing mutual accounts in our respective local currencies, exchanging goods without having to pay for them immediately with currency which must be easily converted. In the same spirit, we must work toward the elimination of all barriers which hamper our cooperation in other areas in the context of the joint permanent cooperation committee, namely in the fields of industry, finance, education, transport, public works, agriculture, natural resources, information and culture, diplomacy, and consular affairs.[End recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pledge Given Not To Attack U.S. Installations

MB031434 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — The South African Government has given the United States ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, an assurance that South Africa would not be a party to any attacks on U.S. installations or personnel anywhere in the world.

The assurance was given this morning during talks between Mr Nickel and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on recent events in southern Africa, including Cabinda, held this morning.

At the meeting Mr Botha said that South Africa remained committed to the international settlement plan, UN Security Council Resolution 435, for SWA/Namibian independence.

He also repeated his view, expressed last week, that the Angolan Government was using the Cabinda incident as a pretext for breaking off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawal, the main obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435.

If this was not a correct assumption, Mr Botha said, then it would be relatively easy for the Angolan Government to correct this impression by stating that it would continue discussions to resolve the problem of Cuban withdrawal.

The Angolan Government had not yet denied that ANC and SWAPO were afforded facilities and assistance in Angola in their planning of violence against the people of South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

According to a press statement issued after the meeting by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha agreed with the U.S. Government that sovereignty was a two-way street.

He indicated the U.S. could not, based on its known policy of even-handedness, criticise the South African action in Cabinda without also criticising the assistance rendered to the ANC and SWAPO by the Luanda government.

South African troops guarding the Calueque installations had been withdrawn recently on the basis of an understanding that the Luanda government would provide the required security.

Botha on 'Necessary Steps'

MB031530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] South Africa has withdrawn the last of its remaining troops — a small contingent at Calueque — from Angola. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, about the step during talks in Pretoria this morning.

This morning's meeting was one of several since the Cabinda incident, in which two South African soldiers had died and one was captured. Mr Botha reiterated South Africa's commitment to the the implementation of the UN Security Council independence plan for South-West Africa if agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

During his meeting with Mr Nickel, Mr Botha restated that South Africa would have no part in any attacks on American installations or people, where ever they might be.

Mr Botha sounded a warning, however, that South Africa would not hesitate to take the necessary steps should Angola allow the security situation to deteriorate to what it had been in 1978, when SWAPO bases had been close to the South-West African border.

IRC, Angola Begin Talks Over Captured Soldier

MB031144 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] has announced that it is negotiating with the Angolan Government for permission to visit the South African soldier who was captured in the Cabinda Province last month, Captain Wynand du Toit.

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Geneva told the SABC that no date for such a visit had yet been said. The spokesman said the IRC had approached the Angolan Government after a request for assistance from the South African Government. He said negotiations were also underway for the return of the bodies of the two soldiers killed in Angola, but that no concrete results have been achieved at this stage.

The spokesman said the South African Government is being kept informed of developments through the IRC's office in Pretoria.

Minister Heunis Comments on Political Laws

MB031328 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1840 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with Chris Heunis, minister of South African constitutional development, by Andre le Roux on the "News Focus" program introduced by J.F. Scholtz — date not given]

[Text] Good evening. The announcement that the Prohibition of Political Interference Act is to be repealed has been welcomed by all parties in Parliament, with the exception of the Conservative Party [CP]. Various parties, including the CP, in their rejection of the move, have had problems with the apparent conflicting opinions that the act should be repealed on the one hand to legalize mixed party membership and the reservation on the other hand that government should exist only on a group basis. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis gives his view on the repeal of the act in an interview with Andre le Roux, a member of our political staff.

[Begin recording] [Heunis] The fact is that during 1968 when the act was placed in the statute book, the coloreds and Indians were constitutionally expressing themselves in inferior political positions, and they functioned within inferior political positions, and they functioned within inferior structures in comparison with Parliament. Consequently it was necessary at that stage that they should be protected against exploitation by other white political parties. This was the basic consideration for the introduction of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

[Le Roux] And what has changed? Do they not need that protection any longer?

[Heunis] No, because in terms of the Constitution of 1983 the colored and Indian communities participate on an equal basis in the parliamentary system, and consequently the need for protection disappeared.

[Le Roux] Mr Heunis, can you tell us shortly what the repeal of this measure will mean in practice?

[Heunis] Let me first say that the repeal of the law implies an abrogation of certain prohibitive regulations. In terms of the repeal of this prohibition it is possible for a member of one race group to become a member of a political party of another race group.

[Le Roux] If that party would have it thus.

[Heunis] Yes. What I am trying to say here is that here is a abrogation of a prohibition but not an urgent regulation. It remains the right or prerogative of any political party to decide who can become a member of the party. The second implication of the abrogation of the prohibition is that now it is still possible for a member of any race group to give help to a political party of another race group, for example with help in elections, and it also makes it possible for a member of one race group to address a political gathering of another race group, and also to promote the candidacy of a specific person. We must understand in this connection that the Constitution specifies an agreement between the three race groups with regard to participation in the political process. In the first place the Constitution determines who may vote for a specific house of Parliament. The provision in question here is that only a member of group for whom the house is created is entitled to vote on a separate voters roll for that particular house. Second, only the member of a particular race group can be a candidate for an election for the particular house. In other words, only members of particular group are voters for a specific house and only members of the same group can be candidates for parliamentary elections.

[Le Roux] But there are in the Constitution and the Electoral Act certain regulations which clash with the repeal of this measure. What can be done with that?

[Heunis] No, there are no regulations that clash with each other. The fact is the Constitution determines the basic rule that the three communities participate in the political processes on a group basis. The Constitution determines how, within the establishment of the specific groups — in other words the three houses — decisions are to be made and the Constitution entrenches the regulations. In other words the Constitution assures group participation in the political processes of Parliament, even in the ministers' councils. We must understand that the successful implementation of the Constitution depends on cooperation and consensus among the various parties in the three houses, more specifically the cooperation and consensus at least of the majority parties in the three houses for the carrying out of legislation. Therefore it is obvious that there should be cooperation at the political level among the parties to get the constitutional program settled, and this represents the new circumstances in which we are not functioning. There are also the restrictions of the Electoral Act which are connected to the participation of the communities, and the Electoral Act determines how parties should be registered. If the implementation of the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act has implications for the effective registration of political parties, then it should, through an amendment to that act, be adjusted so that the implementation of the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interferense Act can be synchronized with the implementation of any amendments of the Electoral Act.

[Le Roux] What does the repeal of the measure do for the National Party in particular? What is the sense of repealing the act and not throwing open your party's membership to all?

[Heunis] The answer is very simple and that is namely that the repealing of the act is an abrogation of a restrictive prohibition. It is not a definite obligation on any party, but as a result of repealing of the act [words indistinct] to change the Constitution.

Point number two: The National Party, as a party, has in terms of its own constitution, restrictions on membership in the party. Naturally the party will be justified in changing its admission regulations if it wants to. But that is the prerogative of the party and that is the prerogative of the party's congresses, which are the decision- making bodies.

I would like to say that it is not necessary for a party to allow mixed membership in order to cooperate with other houses in political parties in which they function. But I want to repeat: It is the right of political parties to decide on this. This is valid also for the National Party.

[Le Roux] Will you concede that this step will place greater pressure on the political community to move in the direction of government across group borders?

[Heunis] No, I do not think so. At the same time, I think we are right to allow society to function on a group basis and that an extension of democracy implies that there will be particitation on that basis if we have to protect groups. And I think there is general acceptance that no matter what system we import into the country it will satisfy one particular condition and that is namely that there will not be group domination. I think that this system assures participation by the groups without implying domination. I also believe that the groups in any case will organise themselves so that their own groups will hold a majority in their own parties. But if people accept that members of a political party will be more than the members of the race group which can vote in a specific voters roll and who can vote for a particular house, then it will imply that the representative in a particular house will really be detrimental to the representation of people outside that specific house. I do not think this political system will ever allow it or function thus. I also do not think the various communities will allow that their representatives to be dominated by other race groups.

[Le Roux] So you are convinced that the repeal of this measure will not lead to misuse of the situation.

[Heunis] No, I do not think it will do it. I think that the political processes will ensure that it does not happen. I further think that if amendments are to be effected it will — not in connection with this act — but with the Electoral Act and in relation to the registration of political parties.

[Le Roux] Several scenarios are sketched since the announcement, but is it not possible for black people to influence by proxy the workings of Parliament from which they are excluded?

[Heunis] [Word indistinct] indirectly.

[Le Roux] Indirectly?

[Heunis] Yes, naturally, theoretically it is true, but what is theoretically true is not necessarily practical. I think really that no political party in this system will want to place itself in that position that it be dominated by any other group in terms of numbers.

[Le Roux] What prevents a political party from becoming a mother institution and then becoming a power factor in all three parliaments?

[Heunis] Naturally it is possible that political parties in terms of the law as today can register themselves...

[Le Roux, interrupting] But is that not...

[Heunis, interrupting] [Words indistinct] their various houses.

[Le Roux] Is it not ultimately what we are precisely moving away from, that groups will appear as groups across the color line in Parliament?

[Heunis] Yes, but you must remember that the restrictions of the Constitution determines very clearly group participation and that group participation is entrenched in terms of Article 99 of the Constitution. In other words, every element in the Constitution confirms group dynamism, even in the political processes. Therefore the abrogation of prohibition, according to me, is not contrary to the functioning of groups. At the same time, I want to say that the abrogation of this prohibition makes it possible for the tricameral system to function more effectively as a tricameral group system. [End recording]

House of Representatives Head Defends Reforms

MB040648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The chairman of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, says that since the introduction of the tricameral parliament, much has been done in way of amending discriminatory legislation, and in some cases, totally abolishing it.

Speaking on an SABC discussion program, Mr Hendrickse said the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act should be seen as an important step in successfully implementing the new dispensation in South Africa.

Answering a question on whether the ANC or the United Democratic Front should be a part of the new negotiation politics, Mr Hendrickse said these two organizations practiced resistance politics and they were against peaceful change. The government should instead negotiate with black leaders who were committed to peaceful change.

CITIZEN Comments on Buthelezi Role in Talks

MB031018 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Key Figure"]

[Text] In all the turmoil of the past few months, one black leader who has stood unflinchingly for moderation is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

He is against the present violence, he is against disinvestment, and he is for a solution to South Africa's problems that need not be one man, one vote majority rule in a unitary state.

That his views are not popular with the black radicals goes without saying.

But he talks from strength as political leader of the Zulus and head of the Inkatha movement, and he carries far more clout than the Tutus, radicals and others who claim to talk for the blacks, for unlike them, he has a constituency.

What is more, Chief Buthelezi is not afraid to speak his mind, whether it is in criticism of apartheid and the government's constitutional policies or rejection of violence as a way of resolving the country's problems.

He will, we are sure, play a far greater role in helping to resolve our racial problems and bring about change acceptable to blacks than the rest put together, for his voice will be listened to — not immediately perhaps, but in time, since he does not shout with anger, but talks with reason, and he does have a power base.

He and the government may not see eye to eye now, but one detects a grudging awareness that Chief Buthelezi is a key figure in any efforts to bring about a peaceful solution.

At the moment, he differs from the state president on how this is to be achieved. Mr Botha said in a television interview this week that he totally ruled out a unitary state, whether it was a federation or a union.

On the same programme, Chief Buthelezi said "there are many voices who now seem to favour some kind of federal solution."

His minimum terms were that the state president should agree that he was prepared to share power in one government and in one chamber.

Subsequently, addressing the legislative assembly in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said one man one vote in a unitary state was his and black South Africans' cherished ideal, but he added: "No matter how deeply I cherish this ideal, I know that at this point in the history of our country, whites will be driven to great acts of desperation if we try to ram this solution down their throats...

"At great cost and with great courage, I take the step towards the politic of negotiation by saying to white South Africa I am prepared to talk baout power sharing without insisting that we talk about one man one vote in a unitary state."

Chief Buthelezi wants a statement of intent from Mr Botha; Mr Botha wants open-ended discussions with black leaders. Given the willingness of Chief Buthelezi to talk about a solution other than one man one vote in a unitary state, we think there should be no obstacles placed in the way of his participation in the national forum which the government envisages.

And federalism, which is likely to be the ultimate solution, should be on the agenda.

One further point: It should be noted tha Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has handed a petition to the American Consul-General in Durban saying that no mass meeting of black South Africans has every approved of disinvestment as a strategy against apartheid.

The petition, containing 10,000 signatures collected by Inkatha against disinvestment, also stated that no democratically elected black leader has every been given a mandate to accept disinvestment as a viable black political option.

Inkatha's call against disinvestment should be heeded in America, since it is an organisation more than a million strong.

Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi are not allies of white, nor are they Uncle Toms, but they are for peaceful change and against policies like disinvestment that harm the blacks and the country in general.

They should not be spurned by us either.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Announces Dates, Details of Elections

MB032025 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The government has announced that Monday, 10 June 1985, has been set as the date on which a nominations board shall sit to receive nominations of candidates for election as common role members of the House of Assembly.

The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, told newsmen in the capital today that the nominations would take place at Mukwati Building, formerly Erovinwan Building.

Comrade Zvobgo said on the same day, nominations of candidates for election as white role members of the House of Assembly will take place at Mashonganyika Building, formerly Chaplin Building. He said 1 and 2 July are the dates for the election of common roll members of the House of Assembly.

The government has also decided that all workers should work half-day on each of the 2 days, to enable them to cast their votes. Ninth July has been set as the date on which a nomination court shall sit to receive nominations for candidates for election as senators, other than senator chiefs, at Mashonganyika Building. On the same date, the electoral college will meet in the Chiefs Hall [word indistinct] for the election of five senator chiefs in Mashonaland.

Comrade Zvobgo added that the electoral college shall meet on 11 July at Chiefs' Hall Tabazinduna, for the election of the five senator chiefs in Matabeleland.

Mugabe, Nkomo Supporters Clash at Rally Site
MB031938 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There was a big rally in Zimbabwe's city of Bulawayo at the weekend to see Joshua Nkomo, leader of the opposition ZAPU Party, unveil a new party symbol for the forthcoming general elections. It is a raging bull and it replaces a soaring eagle banned by the government recently with 12 other symbols because they resemble crests used by the Armed Forces. From Harare, Michelle Faul reports:

[Faul] Thousands of Mr Nkomo's supporters in his political stronghold of Bulawayo ululated, danced, danced, and whistled their approval of the new party symbol of a raging black bull. At a fund-raising rally for elections, Mr Nkomo held a poster of the stamping bull to his chest and snorted, even roared, in imitation of the animal. He told his followers that the stampeding bull would destroy all Zimbabwe's evils like high taxation, unemployment, and corruption. Mr Nkomo's party was to hold a similar rally in the Harare capital yesterday, but it was stopped by rival supporters of Mr Mugabe. Mr Nkomo's followers turned up at the soccer ground in Msokoti, where they had had received the regulatory government commission to hold a meeting. But they found hundreds of Mr Mugabe's supporters who announced that they were holding their own rally. Police were unable to say today whether the Mugabe loyalists had got permission to hold the meeting there. The two rival sides started taunting each other and hurling insults. More than 200 riot squad police battled for half the day to separate the two factions and quelled what could have been a serious confrontation. Assistant Police Commissioner Simon Mussango said he had to ask Mr Nkomo's officials to cancel the rally because he was afraid people might be injured or killed. Meanwhile, the managing director of Zimbabwe newspapers, Mr Ellias Rusika, said all political parties were free to advertize in the newspapers which are controlled by the state-owned mass media trust. Mr Rusika assured political parties that they would get a square deal from the local press. But he appealed to politicians to say nothing to inflame the emotions of rival party supporters.